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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 309 | BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1936 | PRICE: ONE ANNA

Faizpur Forges National Front

Congress Cabinet Reform Plans

President Suggests A. I. C. C. Must Have Voice In Final Choice Of Personnel

FACILITIES FOR GOOD TEAM WORK | *SAFEGUARDS AGAINST DICTATORS*

JAWAHAR LEAVES INITIATIVE TO COMMITTEE

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 29.

At the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which commenced at 1 p.m. in the Subjects Committee pandal, the Congress President announced that, it had been decided that the members of the outgoing Working Committee should continue for the next year.

He added that other persons will be invited from time to time to help the Working Committee when important decisions are to be taken and subjects of controversial nature are to be discussed.

The Working Committee consists of:—

PUNDIT JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL, BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD, KHAN ABDUL GAFFAR KHAN, Mrs. SAROJINI NAIDU, MOULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD, SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ, ACHARYA KRIPLANI, Sjt. BHULABHAI DESAI, ACHARYA NARENDRA DEV, Sjt. ACHYUT PATWARDHAN, Sjt. SHANKERRAO DEO, BABU SARAT CHANDRA BOSE, PUNDIT GOVIND VALLABH PANT, and Sjt. JAIRAMDAS DAULATRAM.

In the course of a long speech the President explained why he had decided to continue the old Committee.

He said that it was necessary to have continuity of policy; to have the same members as last year. It would also ensure team-work.

Further he said that some provinces had been unrepresented, while others have got over-representation: but in the interests of team-work and continuity of policy this was inevitable.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

(United Press Congress Special.)

TILAK NAGAR, December 29.

The members of the All-India Congress Committee assembled at 1 p.m. to-day at the Subjects Committee pandal. The attendance was thinner than during the last few days. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Kriplani were the only occupants of the dais.

As many of the prominent leaders had not come, Punditji remarked: "Let us wait for the venerables for another ten minutes."

Pundit Nehru asked the members present, whether after their experience of the Faizpur Session, they were agreeable to vote for the Congress Sessions being held always in villages.

"Yes", said many. Some also offered suggestions, and significantly, Mr. Shankerrao Deo asked them to forward their suggestions to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, who had arrived by then.

CONSTITUTION OF CONGRESS CABINET

Jawahar On Need For Change Of Rule

FAIZPUR, December 29.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of his introductory remarks at the first meeting of the A.I.C.C. this morning said he had long felt that the existing rule for nominating the Working Committee was not proper, because it gave too much power to the President. With all humility, he said the All India Congress Committee might not always have such a president as myself, that is to say, one so much amenable to their wishes. (Laughter). It was possible they might get someone much more obstinate and pig-headed and one who might take the bit in his mouth. There was nothing in the constitution to prevent him for instance from being autocratic. He had always felt that the appointment of the Working Committee by the President was a bad thing.

But on the other hand, there was the difficulty of having the Working Committee elected and at the same to have compact, homogenious and harmonious Working Committee. It was difficult to have men who, however desirable, would work together.

MIDDLE COURSE

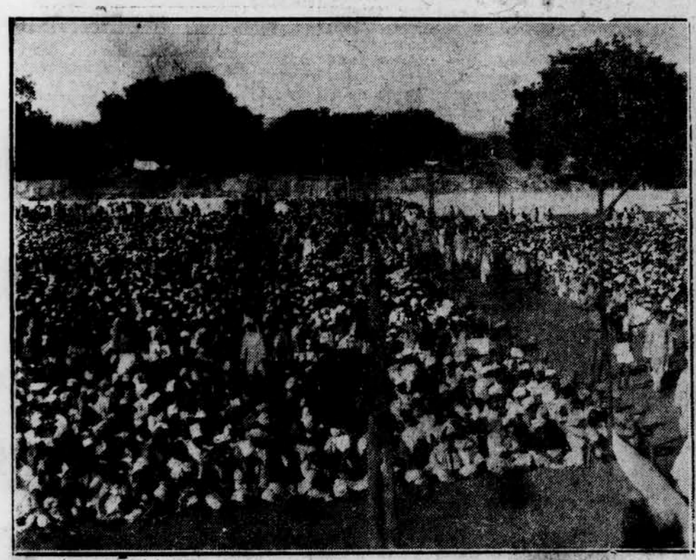
The middle course he suggested was that the President should continue to nominate the Working Committee, but the names should be placed before the All India Congress Committee, not necessarily for being voted upon. He was agreeable to the All India Congress Committee having the power to kick out a Working Committee, which they did not approve of. He felt that some such change might have been made at this session, but that would have led to a lot of controversy, and in view of the fact that the Constitution Sub-Committee would be shortly meeting, he was inclined to leave the change to that Committee.

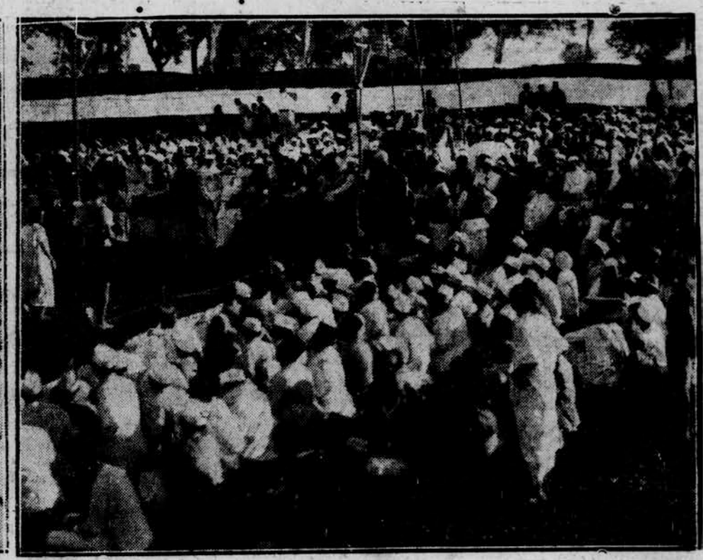
Having considered the various difficulties and also the undoubted fact that many desirable persons are not there and many provinces are not represented, while some provinces are over-represented, he came to the decision in consultation with colleagues that the existing Committee should continue to function as it is, with this deviation that he should like the Committee to have the benefit of inviting for consultation people who were not members. He would adopt and extend the old practice of inviting people to attend the Committee meetings regularly, although they were not members and take part in proceedings. Particular persons might be invited on questions on which they were interested.

The President proceeded to deal

(Continued on page 9)

Opening Day Of Congress At Faizpur





An idea of enormously large gathering of delegates and visitors on the opening day of the Congress session at Faizpur can be had from the views of only two sections of gathering given above.

Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Pandit Malaviya, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Gandhiji (on the dais) engaged in conversation at the open session of the Congress.

Doubling Effect By Halving Expense

Feat Accomplished At Faizpur

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)
(CONGRESS CAMP)
FAIZPUR, Dec. 29.

The Faizpur sessions of the Congress has, on the whole, seen the Leftists more to the fore than at any time previously though their amendments were, defeated. The resolution on Hartal on 1st April was, of course, a great triumph for the Leftists.

"Doubling the effect by halving the expense", sums up the feat accomplished at Faizpur. Only the Wizard of Shegaon could have accomplished it. He has declared it himself without any false modesty. Everyone is agreed that the village session of the Congress which was born in the city and was nurtured by city-bred politicians has succeeded beyond all expectations.

Number of visitors from the villages around and from all over India has been referred to so often that it is enough to say that no previous Congress has witnessed such a huge gathering of the "children of the soil".

From an obscure village in East Khandesh, Faizpur has now become historic landmark in the new orientation of Congress organisation. Gandhiji, it needs repetition, was the centre of the session. The pebbly bed of the dry river that separated Gandhiji's own camp from the Congress Camp was often crossed and recrossed by continuous stream of visitors and leaders.

Indeed the Congress Session here was so obviously Gandhian that the Mahatma himself spoke from its rostrum for the first time after Bombay, and this in spite of the fact that he is not even a four-anna member of the Congress. Speedy and businesslike despatch of work under Pundit Nehru's able guidance was the unique feature of the session. The number of resolutions passed and the number put from the Chair established a record. The effect produced by the session is nothing short of electric.

NO CITY CONGRESS SESSIONS HEREAFTER

Faizpur Proves To Be Outstanding Success

(From Our Special Correspondent)
(Congress Camp).
FAIZFUR, December 29.

The Faizpur Session of the In-

(Continued on page 9)

FAIZPUR TORCH OF FREEDOM

(UNITED PRESS CONGRESS SPECIAL)
TILAKNAGAR, December 29.

Prior to his leaving Tilaknagar to-night, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent the following message to the Nation through the "United Press":—

"This Congress has been a splendid success.

It has demonstrated the unity of the Indian people in the great fight for independence.

It has shown that though we may differ in our outlook or view point, we are all at one in our desire to pull together.

It has been a magnificent demonstration of the joint front about which we hear so much. The Congress is this joint front in India and all who desire Indian independence have no alternative but to work for it within the ranks of the Congress.

"We got through a great deal of work, but all this was done expeditiously and in a business-like manner. It was remarkable to see the goodwill and comradeship that prevailed during all our discussions and the desire to stress always the main points of agreement rather than differences.

To many of us who doubted the feasibility of holding the Congress in a village, this has been an eye-opener.

From the point of view of Indian humanity this has been probably the biggest Congress ever held.

It was not only big. It consisted of an earnest and disciplined people gathered together to hear the message of the Congress and to carry it to the distant parts of India.

The flame that we lighted at Faizpur will shed its radiance not only in the rural and urban areas of Maharashtra but all over India, and scores of thousands of men and women who gathered here will carry sparks of it to light the fire of independence in the innumerable villages and towns of India.".

NOTICE TO READERS

Friday, being New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Saturday.

ROPE TRICK SAVES HIM FROM GALLOWS

SHANGHAI: Dec. 29.

A faulty gallows' rope saved the life of an Indian policeman named Atma Singh who was sentenced to death for killing with an axe another Indian policeman who had insulted Atma's wife. At the execution in the municipal gaol, the rope broke. Atma fell ten feet, injured his neck and suffered severe concussion. The British Ambassador at Peiping has decided to grant a reprieve.—Reuter's Special.

ZOO KEEPER WAGES A LOSING BATTLE FOR LIFE WITH TRICKY BEAR

LUCKNOW: Dec. 29.

Babulal, keeper of the Lucknow Zoo, fought desperately this morning for his life with a Himalayan bear who locked him in a deadly embrace, tore his face and was separated only when three shots in succession were fired on him. The keeper who was badly mauled died soon after in King George's Hospital.

Babulal while cleaning the bear's cage was attacked by the animal who stole from behind. He shouted for help and fought desperately for life, but the bear tore up his face and body with his paws before he was shot down.

The first shot fired by another employee only maddened the beast who mauled the victim and tore his nose. Two more shots were fired before the bear was killed.

When removed to hospital Babulal's body looked like a shapeless mass of red flesh. He expired soon after he had reached the hospital.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words "Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a suitable match for a high class Brahmin lady doctor aged 24, incharge of a Dufferin Hospital in U.P., owning immovable property worth thirty thousand; no caste restriction; Brahmins and Gazetted officers will be preferred. Apply with photo Box No. 7509 "Bombay Chronicle".

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Matrics, Non-Matrics, Lawyers, Doctors, Teachers, Overseers, Sub-overseers, Surveyors, Graduates and Engineers to consult Hastings & Co., Fatehpuri Road, Delhi. (7523).

Wanted expert soapmaker and foremen for soap factory in Aden (Arabia). Candidates capable of attending to the preparation of glycerine, etc., and with administrative capacity and business acumen has immense scope. Apply to G. P. O. Box No. 878. (7522).

Wanted for Aden Stenographers, having first class knowledge of English. Apply to G. P. O. Box No. 878. (7521).

Wanted a Gujarati Graduate with past experience speaking fluent English, strong in accounts and typewriting for post of Private Secretary in noble family. Free board and lodging. Apply Box No. 7524, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted: A qualified Doctor M.B. B.S. or other for whole time responsible duties of supervising and teaching. State age, qualifications, experience, specialities, references and minimum salary acceptable. Apply Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S., Principal, College of Dentistry, Hospital Road, Karachi. (7525)

Wanted—For immediate appointments: Radio Mechanic, Mining and Mechanical Engineer, Correspondent-Typist, Bank Manager, Salesmen, Christian Housekeeper, Muslim Graduate Teacher and Muslim Clerk. Apply Goldwyn Employment Specialists, Kirtee Bldg., Forbes St., Opp. Creaves Cotton, Bombay. 7528.

Applications are invited by a long and well established Life Office of over seventy years' standing from energetic and influential persons aspiring to earn Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per month. Special training, all facilities and prospects to really promising persons. Apply Box No. 7505. "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted—An Architectural Draitsman able to draw 1/8" and 1/2" working building drawings, with elevations, section, etc., independently. Preference will be given to one who has worked in an Architect's office. Salary Rs. 60 p.m. Apply to the Office Asstt., Calico Mills, with copies of testimonials, on or before the 5th proximo. (4534)

Wanted:—Immediately Engineers capable of estimating quantities of Reinforced Concrete and building work. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 7497, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—Expert for enamelling domestic hollowwares with practical knowledge and experience who is able to take sole charge of a factory in Bombay. Remuneration according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 7506, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET.

A large bungalow with compound most convenient for a workshop or a charitable institution on Gowalia Tank Road, from March, 1937, at present occupied by Parsee Hunar Shala. Apply Mr. Cassamally Jairazbhoy, 2, Rehem Mansion, Colaba Causeway. (7527).

To Let—In new premises 510, Arthur Road near Tardeo, Tram Terminus, single, double airy rooms, shops, with latest accommodation for high class Hindus only. Apply on premises. (7515)

To Let only for Gujarati Hindus at "Modi Building," Sandhurst Bridge, 4th floor, Flats of 3 rooms and 4 rooms for Rs. 80 and Rs. 105 respectively. (7483).

Hornby Building 174 Hornby Road, above Abdoola Company, rooms, flats for office, club, school, hotel, residence with lift. Rent 20/- to 250/-. Apply Cassinath's Office, 19 Bastion Road, Telephone: 20257. (7390).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Senior Cambridge Examination for those who passed or failed at Matriculation. Prospectus from S. F. Desai, M.Sc. (London), Principal, Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (7512).

Matric failed—Join Cambridge Senior. Enquire about results before you join. Convince whether regular classes are conducted. We have efficient experienced staff. Wish you happy New Year. Apply Senior Cambridge Institute, 379, Lamington Road. 7519

College of Dentistry—Intensely practical dental training. Excellent facilities. Efficient staff. Modern buildings and equipment. Session begins 15th January. For illustrated Prospectus apply Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D.D.S. Hospital Road, Karachi. (7475)

Matric Classes for March and April Examinations, morning and evening, at Bombay Tutorial College, Kavarana Building, Dhobi Talao. (7491)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

How to win Races—No Astrology— Price Five Rupees. Refunded results unsatisfied. Eluto, Pondview, Santipur, Bengal. (7526).

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE.

For Sale, Hire or on Long Lease— Up-to-date Studios of two units well equipped with Modern machineries and appliances of rare quality to be found in Indian Studios, Laboratory, etc., with well furnished spacious garden and Tank and two princely houses for rehearsal rooms and other blocks situated in Calcutta, is for sale, hire or on long lease. Apply to Box No. 4423 "Bombay Chronicle."

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Offers invited supply Suburban Works Ten Tons daily Banana discards, Stalks, Leaves, Peelings, also Bagasse Sugar Refuse. Box No. 7517, "Bombay Chronicle".

Soya Beans sold Wholesale and Retail. B. M. Palekar, 168, Girgaum Road, Bombay. (7501).

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

TENDERS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED either for the sale of or the lease of a Mechanically equipped Film Studio complete with Sound Trucks, Cameras, Moviellas, etc. Tenders or offers should be submitted to the undersigned at 10, Abbott Road, Lahore, on or before 3 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 10th of February, 1937. Inspection of machinery can be arranged and further particulars can be had from the undersigned on application.

OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS.
The Punjab Film Company, Ltd., (In Liquidation).
10, Abbott Road, Lahore.

(4580.)

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

THE OFFICE of the SENTINEL ASSURANCE CO., LTD., has been removed to PROSPECT CHAMBERS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY, (next to M/s. D. Macropolo & Co.) as from 30th December, 1936.

R. K. SARABHAI & CO.,
Managing Agents.

THE GUZERAT RAILWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 11th January, 1937, to MONDAY, the 25th January, 1937, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
KILLICK NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Home Street, Fort,
Bombay, 29th December, 1936.
4586

WE TEST SIGHT by the latest and best methods, known to Optical Science.
Our consultants are English Qualified Opticians. Fellows of the British Optical Association and Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians.
LAWRENCE & MAYO, LTD.
(Incorporated in England)
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.
For Appointment 'Phone 21327.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. RATILAL MANCHUBHAI, of Bombay Hindu inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 5, Military Square, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land of the Pension and Tax tenure, containing by admeasurement 7817 square yards or thereabouts (partly redeemed) situate, lying and being at Cadell Road, within the Island and registration Sub-district of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue along with the other land of the Vendor under Laughtons Survey Nos. 1640 and 1633 and Cadastral Survey Nos. 51 and 49 of the Mahim Division and in the books of the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward Nos. 2672 (1) 2673, 2692-2693 (1), (3-4) and Street Nos. 349A and 138 Cadell Road and 388 A-158 and 158 (B-C) Cadell Road and Parbadevi Road and bounded, on or towards the East by Cadell Road, on or towards the West by the property of the Wadia's on or towards the North partly by the property of the Vendor and partly by the property of the mother-in-law of Deoji Hiraji Kowley and on or towards the South by the proposed New Road.

Dated this 28th day of December, 1936.

RUTNAGUR & KHATKHATAY,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4587.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE IN URANKAR'S WADI, MUGHBHAT STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for Bai Jamnabai, widow of Mavji Keshavji, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Ramkrishna Balabhai Powdwal and others, Messrs BENNETT & CO. will on FRIDAY the 8th January, 1937 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Pension and Tax land with the three chawls situate in Urankar's Wadi, Mugbhat Street, admeasuring about 1683 square yards, bearing Street Nos. 3, 4, 5, 5A and bounded on the East by Pimpalwadi belonging to Vasanji Narayanji, on the West by a common passage and beyond that by the property of Anant Madhavrao Powdwal and others on the North by the Pimpalwadi Road and on the South by the property of Santinbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal Solicitors, at Albert Building Hornby Road, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

VORA & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Hughes Road, opp. Messrs. Hyland Co., of Complete Household Furniture, H.M.V. Gramophone, Singer Machine, Remington and Corona portable typewriters, American Table, Chesterfield sets, complete Billiard table, Remington Typewriter No. 12, Godrej Steel Cabinet, Paris Safe, Rocking Horse, etc.

The Best Entertainment in the City

JANMA BHOOMI
NOW RUNNING IN 8TH WEEK
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
Starring:—
DEVIKA RANI
Daily, 5-15, 8 & 10-30 p.m.

3rd Glamorous Week
Prabhat's great devotional picture of the day
TUKARAM TUKARAM
is now drawing packed houses
Director:
V. DAMLE & S. FATELAL
Featuring:
VISHNUPANT PAGNIS,
GOURI
and ethers
CENTRAL CINEMA
(GIRGAUM NAKA).
Daily at 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p.m.
Matinee on Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

A GREAT STRUGGLE
between
FAITH & TEMPTATION .....
SACRIFICE & POSSESSION ...
KOLHAPUR CINETONE presents this time the stirring social drama
DESTINY
alias
HON-HAR
Director: GAJANAN JAGIRDAR.
Starring:
SHAHU MODAK,
MEHER SULTANA,
RAJKUMARI,
G. JAGIRDAR,
LEELA MISHRA
RAJA PANDIT.
COMING SOON at
KRISHNA TALKIES
(DUBASH THEATRE).
Distributors: Kolhapur Talkies, Parekh Street, Bombay 4.

4th CROWDY WEEK
4th GLORIOUS WEEK
"IT'S SO ENCHANTIC!
IT'S SO REALISTIC!!
IT'S SO PATHETIC!!!
IT'S SO THRILLING!!!!"
SANGEET'S GREAT SOCIAL MUSICAL
CALL OF THE SOUL
or "HRADAYA-MANTHAN"
Featuring:—
BAI JADDANBAI,
A. HUSSAIN,
BABY RANI,
URMILADEVI,
KESHAV BABU, B.Sc.,
and Others.
Now Running Gloriously at the
CINEMA
MAJESTIC
Daily at 5-15, 8, 10-45 p.m.
On Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-30 p.m.

REVIVAL BY PUBLIC DEMAND
GREAT TAMIL TALKIE
BAKTHA KUCHELA
AT YOUR FAVOURITE THEATRE
PLAZA
THURSDAY, 31st & FRIDAY, 1st Jan. at 10-30 A. M.

NEW THEATRES' SOCIAL EPIC.
MANZIL
or "GRIHA-DAH"
RUNNING — 6TH WEEK
Directed by: Sjt. P. BARUA.
Time:—Daily 5-15, 8 and 10-30. Saturday, Sunday and Holidays at 2-45 p.m.
THE ROXY TALKIES:
NEW QUEEN'S ROAD.

ISAKO'S
GRAND RUSSIAN
Circus
AND
PERFORMING ANIMALS
MINT ROAD.
TO-NIGHT:
Introduction of the Most Ferocious, Most Deadly Beasts
"THE SIBERIAN TIGERS"
for amur.
"2 SHOWS DAILY!
2 SHOWS DAILY!!
Matinee at 6 p.m.
Nightly at 10 p.m.
"Special Announcement"
CHILDREN SHOW on SUNDAY: 3rd JAN., 1937, at 10-30 A M.
Toy Gifts for the Kiddies
Booking in Advance at the Circus or S. Rose & Co.
Watch for the date for the celebration performance to celebrate THE GOLDEN JUBILEE, 50th Anniversary of Mr. F. ISAKO in connection with his Circus Life.

THE EMPIRE
Daily, 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's
TARZAN ESCAPES
with
JOHNNY WEISSMULLER
MAUREEN O'SULLIVAN
THE GREATEST TARZAN FICTURE EVER FILMED
ALSO UNIVERSAL BRITISH NEWSREEL
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Vijay Merchant
Will be awarded
PREM-KI-AG Silver Cup,
for highest scoring during this final, personally by
MUKHTAR BEGUM
whose
Prem-ki-Ag
Now running very strong
• •
PREM-KI-AG SILVER CUP
AT
Minerva TALKIES
TO-DAY AT 5 p.m.
Under the presence of Mr. Tersi, president of Hindu Gymkhana.
TO-DAY AT 5, 8 & 10-45 p.m.

RATANBAI
in
IMPERIAL SOCIAL SAGA
"SARLA"
A life wrecked but made sweeter in the arms of one whom she loved
Featuring:
KUMAR, ZILLOO, HAFESJI, PRAMILLA, MARATHE, BABA VYAS, ASUJEE, and CHEMIST.
Director:—P. ATORTHY.
COMMENCING FROM THE 2nd JANUARY
AT
IMPERIAL CINEMA Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
BENGALI
KNOWING PUBLIC
IT HAS TO ITS CREDIT
AN UNBROKEN RECORD
OF
56
WEEKS' CONTINUOUS
RUN at CALCUTTA.
ONLY
MORNING SHOWS
DURING X'MAS HOLIDAYS
CHAND SODAGAR
A BHARAT-LAXMI PRODUCTION
Director: PRAFULLA ROY.
—:Featuring:—
AHINDRA CHOWDHRY,
D. BHATTACHARYA,
A. K. GANGOOLI,
DEVBALA,
NIHAR BALA
PADMA DEVI
INDOO BALA.
AT 10 A.M. ON
THURSDAY, 31ST DEC. 1936
FRIDAY, 1ST JAN. 1937
SUNDAY, 3RD JAN. 1937
Lamington
Lamington Road.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

Indian Journalism Loses A Stalwart

Pearey Mohan Passes Away In Prime Of Life

LAHORE. Dec. 24.

Pandit Pearey Mohan Dattatrya, Senior Assistant Editor of the "Tribune," died last night at his residence in the Model Town (Lahore) after protracted illness.

He had been suffering from high blood pressure and kidney trouble. The best allopathic, Ayurvedic and Unani treatment was given to him. He was making slow but steady progress, when suddenly his condition took a serious turn day before yesterday. He developed restlessness and passed a sleepless night. Breathing became difficult and the pressure on his heart increased. At about midnight on Wednesday he expired.

The sad news was circulated throughout the city by the morning papers which published it with black borders. Panditjee's friends and admirers began pouring in and by midday there was a big gathering of mourners at his Model Town residence.

Funeral Procession.

The funeral procession started from his residence a little after 2 p.m. and inspite of the inclement weather a large number of Pandit Pearey Mohan's friends and admirers including his colleagues accompanied the bier. Among those present were Raja Narendra Nath, Mr. Kali Nath Ray, Editor of the "Tribune," Mr. Purshottam Lal Sondhi, Manager of the "Tribune," and other members of the "Tribune" staff.

The bier was carried by members of the "Tribune" staff who decorated it with garlands to honour the memory of their departed colleague. The funeral procession marched to the Model Town cremation grounds chanting "Ram Nam Sat Hai." The last rites were performed by Pandit Surendra Mohan.

Pandit Pearey Mohan Dattatrya leaves behind him his aged father, his unfortunate wife, two minor sons and a brother to mourn his loss.

Pandit Pearey Mohan died at an early age—he was hardly 41 years old.

He was not only a distinguished journalist but also a prominent public man. There was hardly any public activity in the capital of the province with which he was not connected.

While at the Government College he distinguished himself as an impressive speaker and effective writer. He won first prizes

PANDIT PEARY MOHAN.

in economics and philosophy and he won distinction at many debates.

Pandit Pearey Mohan gave proof of his literary talent by working successfully on the editorial staff of many an Urdu and English journals. He was connected with the "Punjabee" too and edited the "English Bulletin" with great credit at Lahore. He worked as Editor of the "Punjab Chronicle" also.

In 1917 he took his Law degree and then started his practice at the Lahore District Bar. He was called to the High Court Bar in due course of time when he worked with the late Lala Faqir Chand. But he soon gave up the profession and entered the profession of his liking.

He joined the "Tribune" in 1920 as a junior member of the staff and rose steadily by sheer dint of his ability, to be the most trusted lieutenant of the Editor of the "Tribune."

He was responsible for bringing several test cases against the Railway authorities in order to establish the illegal character off the once too common practice of reserving special accommodation for Anglo-Indians on Railways, which practice has now been given up. Some of the cases which he fought to establish the rights and privileges of journalists will always be remembered. The case which he fought successfully against the Secretary of State for India for his wrongful detention by the then Senior Superintenden of Police of Lahore when he went as the "Tribune's" Special Representative to the Railway Station to report the arrival of the Simon Commission.

Mr. F. Ware Director of Imperial Veterinary Research Institute, Muktesar, presided over the ninth session of all India Veterinary Conference in Bombay.

BOMBAY FIELD CLUB

Aims To Establish Contacts In Cultural Study

The Bombay Field Club was started on 25th September 1936 under the presidentship of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, University of Bombay, with the object of bringing into cultural contact people interested in the study of Art, History and Archaeology.

It is felt that Club will fill a long felt want in the artistic and cultural life of the country as is made clear by the general tone of congratulatory messages received on the day of its inauguration and afterwards from various votaries of Art and leaders in the public life of the country such as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Mayor of Bombay, Mr. Chunilal B. Mehta, Sheriff of Bombay, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Sir Chinubhai Madhowlal, Dr. Sumant Mehta, Dr. Jyotindra Mehta, Prof. S. S. Bhandarkar, Mr. Ramanlal Vasantlal Desai, Mr. S. V. Mukerjee and a host of other sympathisers.

Now that the study of Art and culture has acquired an important place in our preparation for life, it is imperative that the stream of interest in it should be properly fed and canalised so that it may yield the best possible results. There is a large amount of useful and interesting work to be undertaken and many problems require investigation.

The Bombay Field Club will endeavour to impart training in observation and description of historical remains, so that records may be intelligently kept by members pursuing investigations in their homes and districts.

NET WORK OF CLUB

The Club also aims at establishing a network of similar Clubs in different parts of the country, which would work in co-operation and co-ordination with the Bombay Field Club. A beginning has been made in this direction by founding three Field Clubs at Baroda, Ahmedabad and Surat. Invitations from other parts of the country are coming, some assuring co-operation, others promising to establish similar Field Clubs in their respective areas, but all of them unanimous in recognising the utility of the Bombay Field Club in giving a cultural tone to our daily life.

To attain these worthy aims and to make the Field Club a vehicle of Social Service, it must have the co-operation and support of those who take an active interest in the study of Art, History and Archaeology on the one hand and of the leading citizens who are playing an important part in the social and cultural life of the country on the other.

All those in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Club and are interested in the promotion of the artistic and cultural advancement of the people are requested to actively help this useful institution. The annual subscriptions have been fixed at the low rates of Re. 1/- and Rs. 3/- for students and others respectively. Mr. I. B. Patel the Hon. Secretary School of Economics and Sociology, University of Bombay will be glad to give any further information required on application at the address.

RED CROSS PAGEANT

To Be Held On Bombay Race Course In March Next

Some fortunate visitor to the Red Cross Pageant to be held on the Bombay Race Course on March 29 will receive a handsome new car for a rupee! In order to assist the Pageant Mr. Sultan Chinoy has announced that the Bombay Garage and General Motors India Limited have offered to give to the Committee the latest model Chevrolet Master Saloon Car in connection with a numbered programme scheme.

Sixty-thousand programmes are being printed and will shortly be available to the general public. They will be sold through the agency of an influential ladies' committee composed of Mrs. Broomfield, Mrs. Kania, Lady Duggan, Mrs. Maloney, Mrs. Low, Miss Dhan Desai, Mrs. H. Chinoy and others. The price will be one rupee. Each one is numbered and Sir John Beaumont, Chief Justice of Bombay, has selected 60 numbers which have been lodged in a sealed envelope in the Imperial Bank of India.

The purchasers of programmes with numbers corresponding to these will be entitled to valuable prizes the most important of which is the saloon car already mentioned. There will be two cash prizes of Rs. 1,000 each; three of Rs. 500 each; four of Rs. 200 each; 30 of Rs. 100 each and 20 of Rs. 50 each.

The Pageant Committee has arranged a spectacular programme, the items of which will appeal to people of all ages and communities. First of all there will be a parade of motor cars through Bombay to the race-course very similar to that organized on the occasion of the Silver Jubilee.

There will be a military display comprising a historical event portrayed by the 1st Battalion the Cheshire Regiment in period uniforms a musical ride by His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard and displays by the 3rd Battalion 5th Maharatta Light Infantry.

This will be followed by a thrilling fire-brigade display in which a building will catch fire when bombed from the air by an aeroplane. The fire-brigade will dash out in an attempt to save the building and to save the lives of those in it by means of fire escapes, ladders, ropes and jumping sheets. This display will end with a demonstration of the extinction of a petrol fire by means of fire foam.

The pageant will end with fireworks display on a gigantic scale such as will put the Silver Jubilee programme into the shade. It will open with a royal salute in electric lights followed by shells with golden rains and, after a long series of effects such as have seldom been seen in India, will end with the Royal Crown descending from 15 feet in the air to rest on an illuminated sign of "Long Live the King."

Indian Science Congress

HYDERABAD, (Dn.): Dec. 29.

The local secretary of the Indian Science Congress Conference informs that although a few cases of plague have occurred in Hyderabad City, the Osmania University area where the Science Conference will be held on January 2 is entirely unaffected and the Conference will be held on the dates already announced. —A. P.

AROUND THE COURT

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

A Muslim boy named Abdulla Abdul Kadar, aged 6 years, fell down from the second floor of Haji Manzil, Bellasis Road, yesterday.

He was admitted into B. G. Hospital for Children at 4-45 p.m. He died there this morning.

The Coroner's Jury returned the verdict that death of the boy was due to shock following fracture of the base of skull, due to his having accidentally fallen from the second floor of the building.

The boy appears to have fallen down from an opening in the railing.

At the adjourned inquest on the dead body of Baboo Ladco, who was residing at Migar Khan's Chawl, Sayani Road, and who died on November 30th last, the Coroner's Jury, with the help of the statement of Government Chemical Analyser, returned to-day a verdict that the death was caused by alcoholic poisoning.

They stated that the deceased had taken more liquor than was good for him.

Inquest on the body of Bhika Rakhma was held to-day and adjourned.

On Sunday last motor car No. X-7587 was being driven along De Lisle Road from North to South, when the deceased was stated to have been crossing the road in front of a hotel. He was knocked down by the car, as a result of which he sustained injuries.

He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died yesterday.

Dalloo Juma (45) a Hindu resident of Napier Road, Fort, was removed to G. T. Hospital in an unconscious state yesterday morning.

It was ascertained that the man was suffering from opium-poisoning. He died in the hospital at 2-30 p.m.

At the inquest to-day the jury returned the verdict that the death was by opium-poisoning, which he had voluntarily administered to himself.

LATE DR. J. D. DHRUV

Committee Of Doctors Appointed To Organise Memorial

A public meeting of the medical profession of Bombay was held on Sunday, at Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, to mourn the untimely and sad demise of Dr. J. D. Dhruv. It was well attended by eminent consultants and practitioners of all communities.

Dr. Popat Prabhuram was voted to the chair. Letters expressing sympathy from Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, Dr. P. T. Patel, Dr. B. B. Yodh and Dr. R. T. Desai were read. A resolution was unanimously passed, expressing sorrow at the loss sustained by the medical profession of Bombay by the untimely and sad demise of Dr. J. D. Dhruv, M. S. (Bom.), F.R.C.S (Eng.), D. L. O. Lond. etc., and sympathising with the members of his bereaved family.

Dr. F. O. Shah in proposing this resolution dwelt upon the good qualities of the late Dr. Dhruv and described him as a very able and agreeable co-worker.

Dr. Chimanlal Mehta who seconded described the deceased as a versatile doctor, full of knowledge, and information regarding daily researches in medicine.

Dr. Kalyandas J. Desai supporting said that, the doctor was all simplicity in spite of highest English qualifications and was a great help to the suffering poor in the city.

A second resolution was then passed appointing a Committee to collect funds to perpetuate the memory of the late Dr. Dhruv's valuable services to the suffering and needy to the last moment of his life. The Committee consists of the following:—Drs. Popat Prabhuram (President), T. D. Shah, S. J. Metha, Punshibhai H. Maheseri, B. B. Yodh, Miss Kumudben Mehta, H. A. Maniar, D. R. Hakim and Natwarlal P. Sheth and S. R. Machave, Honorary Secretaries.

KEEP ALOOF FROM COMMUNAL SPIRIT

Principal Tannan's Advice To Kolhapur Students

(From A Correspondent.)

KOLHAPUR, (By Mail.)

In the course of his speech at the Social Gathering of the Rajaram College Kolhapur, recently, Principal M. L. Tannan, of the Sydenham College said:—He welcomed the scheme recently sanctioned by His Highness' Government for sending senior members of the staff of the College abroad for higher studies and research work.

Principal Tannan next referred to the problem of the unemployment among the educated classes. Special Government Classes to prepare candidates for Commercial Examinations had been started at the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, and the R. S. Dalal High School, Broach. He appealed to the parents and guardians of school-going boys to help their sons and wards in the selection of the proper courses of studies.

In reply to the criticism of those who said that India had no scope for the employment of young men in industries and trade, he expressed the opinion that the need for young men trained in Commerce was no less than that for trained in applied sciences.

Addressing the students he emphasised the need for discipline. He told them that no person in any walk of life could have freedom unless he realised his duty and, therefore, advised them to learn the use of freedom with discipline and a sense of responsibility. He asked them to cultivate the habit of mutual tolerance and the spirit of teamship. The habit of correct thinking was also emphasised. He concluded by advising the young men to keep themselves aloof from the communal spirit which, he said was standing in the way of the progress of the country.

"VOTE FOR ALVA"

Christian Leaders Appeal To Bombay Constituency Electorate

Prominent Christian leaders in the country have issued an appeal to all voters from the Indian Christian Constituency of the Bombay City asking them to vote for Mr. Joachim Alva, the Congress candidate.

They say:

"We have learnt with great pleasure that Mr. Joachim Alva has been nominated by the Congress Parliamentary Board as the candidate for the Indian Christian Constituency of the Bombay City. We have watched with keenest interest Mr. Alva's youthful career as a promising student, a remarkable orator, a public worker and an ardent Congressman. He is one of the few in Indian Christian community, who has made considerable sacrifice in the cause of Nationalism and has thereby demonstrated that Indian Christian too could be good Congressmen.

"The Christian point of view on the large issues of the day is bound to go by default, if Christians are not to identify themselves with the largest political organisation in the country and fail to enter its inner counsels.

"We highly commend Mr. Alva's action in seeking election on the Congress ticket, and fervently appeal to the Christian electorate to demonstrate their loyalty to the National cause by strongly supporting his candidature and thereby ensuring his election to the Bombay Provincial Assembly.

Among the signatories are Mr. B. S. Gilani, Editor, "Social Order" and the President of the Trichur Sessions of the All-India Catholic Congress (1936) Mr. J. W. Gomes, Treasurer the East Indian Catholic Association, Bombay, Miss Violet Hari, Vice-president, the Nationalist Christian Party, Mr. George Joseph, Ex-President of the Nagpur sessions of the All-India Catholic Congress, (1935) Mr. Jerome A. Saldanha, Retired Additional Judge, Ex-Member Madras Legislative Council, and Ex-President, of the Bombay Anthropological Society, and Professor C. J. Varkey, M.A., Knight of St. Gregory, Member, Madras University Syndicate, Editor of the Indian Catholic Educational Review and Organising Secretary of the All-India Catholic Congress.

It is reported that two prisoners made good their escape frrom the Sub-Jail at Barh in Patna District, yesterday. One of them is a convict by the name of Ramkrishan Dusad, while the other man, named Fauzdar Kandhu is an under-trial prisoner.

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Track Hints From Mahaluxmi

Winning Post, Horoscope And Coeur Brule Show Form

By Our Special Track Correspondent.

WINNING POST (Dillon) moved freely over a brisk mile and a quarter gallop. This one is on the up-grade.

CRISS CROSS (R. Boy) was pushed over nine furlongs. Hardly impressive.

FRANCOLIN (R. Boy) covered ten furlongs at a nice pace. Fair.

BOSWAY (Donoghue) gave satisfaction when sent ten furlongs at a smart pace.

HOROSCOPE (Dillon) showed good speed for three furlongs. Has come along nicely to hand.

DANNY BOY (Sibbritt) was seen to advantage in a dash over the five. Has never been better.

COLUMBIAN (Sibbritt) moved well in an easy five furlongs' dash.

FIRST IMPRESSION (R. Boy) had a stable companion to accompany him over five furlongs. A fair gallop.

ROSEWATER (R. Boy) did a five furlongs' sprint in fine style. He is slowly coming to hand.

HONEYSUCKLE (Bowley) gave a speedy display for four furlongs.

In a smart run over the seven FAIR GREEK (Mendoza) & BOLD BANDIT (Bullock) finished well together.

MENADO (Simmons) held the advantage over SOLAR BARN (Britt), in a seven furlongs' run. Keep an eye on the former.

BLACK PRINCE (Britt) outpaced GRAND RAJA (R. Boy) over seven furlongs. Should soon be winning a race.

BALLYLINCH (Read) had ROBERTA (Lightfoot) beaten in a mile gallop. Both are very well just now.

JEWAN (R. Boy) and SAGBAN PASHA (Balfour) were very satisfactory in an easy mile spin. The latter should be followed.

NUR JEHAN (Sibbritt) went a mile in fine style. An improving sort.

NICKEL (Zensky) moved well enough in a nine furlongs' spin to suggest that he is in racing trim.

KUTUB (Harding) easily disposed of SAFRADON BEG (R. Boy) when the pair were sent over the nine.

COEUR BRULE (R Boy) moved well in the company of ROMNEY (Selby) when the pair contested an easy mile gallop. Former has made notable improvement.

HOWEL (Marrable) pleased in a mile gallop. He is fit and well.

AL FAZAL (R. Boy) did a brisk mile gallop and gave satisfaction.

SUN ROSE (Dillon) and JEWAN (Gethin) spurted three furlongs, showing good speed in so doing.

Note:— AJWAD, MORFAIR, SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, MUNIR AL IRAQ and GRIMAGE.

Acceptances For Thursday's Races

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE MUSCAT PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

For Arabs Maidens at the time of landing, landed on or after 1st July, 1936, direct from the country of foaling. W. A. (Landing Allowance Clause in general Conditions does not apply.) Penalties—Winners, once 7lbs.; oftener, 12lbs. Allowance—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4lbs.

Ajwad 9-3; Kaimurz 9-3; Sarhan 9-3; Dhiyab 8-10; Green Pigeon 8-10; Taj Subhan 8-8; Starlight 8-8; Shuweiman 8-1; Al Hyderi 8-1; Haria 8-1; Silver Dome 8-1; Rim al Iraq 8-1.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE MADRAS PLATE. (Division II.) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Madhi 9-0; Taj al Nusser 9-0; Hyder Beg 8-9; Mujbil Hamid 8-7; Jawad Pasha 8-7; Sagban Pasha 8-7; Goolab 8-4; Timiat 8-4; Sattam 8-4; Kang al Iraq 8-0; Taj Hilla 7-10; Five Stars 7-7; Wafi Hamid 7-7.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE MADRAS PLATE (Division I.) Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class III.

Kanz al Dowla 9-0; Mijlat 8-12; Lookman 8-9; Howel 8-7; Sun Rose 8-7; Ajwad 8-7; Mahbub Saud 8-7; Searchlight 8-7; Lucky Son 8-0; Al Fazal 7-12; Grey Prince 7-12; Rolls Royce 7-9.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE MONTGOMERY PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Honeysuckle 10-5; School for Scandal 9-0; Rose-water 9-0; Rathlorn 9-0; Belle of York 8-7; Fanciful 8-7; Sigalla 8-7; Cheer Up 8-5; Freestep 7-3; Poetry 7-0; Milk and Honey 7-0.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE LAHORE PLATE. Distance—1 Mile.

Winner Rs. 1,500; Second Rs. 500; Third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Young Bachelor 9-4; Perrier 9-3; Consols 9-0; Flamcoe 8-11; Rough Sea 8-10; Cook General 8-7; Golden Prince 8-7; Grand Raja 8-5; Menado 8-3; Roberta 8-3; Goblin 7-12; Hepple 7-6; Fair Greek 7-6; Swindon 7-0.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE PERTH PLATE. Distance—(about)—1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000; Second Rs. 2,000; Third Rs. 1,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Carioca 9-0; Bosway 7-10; Corcy 8-12; Winning Post 8-5; Sundown 7-13; Kirkibost 7-11; Ballylinch 7-11; Vijaya Kumar II 7-10; Francolin 7-4; Hill Note 7-0.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE WARWICK PLATE. Distance—5 Furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; Second Rs. 1,000; Third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Danny Boy 9-5; Morfair 9-1; Columbian 8-5; Don Tancredo 8-5; Labarum 8-3; Mananna 8-2; First Impression 8-0; Conquering 8-0; Protect 7-0; Grenadier 7-13; Diomedol 7-9; Thurlestone 7-7; Magnitude 7-7.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE VELLARD PLATE. Distance—7 Furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Bold Bandit 9-4; Perrier 9-3; Fred Stephens 9-1; Sagittarius 9-0; Turlogh 8-11; Honeysuckle 8-9; Riseholme 8-7; Grand Raja 8-6; Menado 8-4; Hepple 7-7.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE SIMLA PLATE. Distance—1½ Miles.

Winner Rs. 2,000; Second Rs. 700; Third Rs. 300.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Hakim Pasha 9-1; Kabalia 8-11; Kanda 8-8; The Knut 8-8; Kutub 8-6; Nur Jehan 8-6; Waplim 8-5; Seif al Iraq 8-1; Penny Day 8-1; Turkish Prince 8-1; Ghoi al Sa'ad 7-9; Jewan 7-6; Nickel 7-4.

CHECKING BRIBERY IN SIND

Circular To Government Servants

KARACHI, Dec. 28.

As a sequel to public resentment against the evils of bribery and corruption in the Government services in Sind, the Governor has been giving this matter his particular consideration. It is understood, as a result of investigations made, the Government of Sind have decided to take strong attitude against the evils of 'rasai' and "lapo" and other disguised forms of bribery and illegal gratification.

A strongly-worded circular, the details of which are said to be confidential, has been issued to all officials in the various departments of the Government.—United Press.

Our Baroda Letter

COLD WAVE IN MEHSANA

Two Thousand Mill Workers Still Idle In Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, Dec. 28.

The dispute between the consumers of electricity and the electric company at Navsari has been settled. The company had acceded to the demands on a reasonable basis.

One Bania named Bhaichand Damodar and three women were involved in an accident. The party was going in a carriage to the hospital to see their relat. and sequel to the noise of a motor-horn, the horse jumped to the footpath resulting in serious injury to the Bania and slight injury to two women.

The industries department is giving concessions to persons interested in starting industries in State territory. Such concessions have been recently granted to a Chemical Works at Baroda and to the sponsors of a Cotton Mill at Kalol.

Glowing tributes were paid to the services rendered by Dewan Sir V. T. Krisnamachari, during his tenure of ten years, especially the work of the flood relief, large remissions and suspensions to agriculturists in times of distress, rural uplift and industrial development, at a garden party given by the citizens of Baroda City, on Sunday last to congratulate the Dewan on the confirment of the title of K. C. I. E.

MILL STRIKE SITUATION.

With the resumption of work at the two cotton mills, the question now rests about the other two mills viz. Sayaji Mills and Jagdish Mills. The Sayaji Mill agents have closed their mill from October 16 on the plea of trade depression, while the Jagdish Mill is closed on the plea of the proposed change of machinery.

About 2,000 workers are still idle. The working of the conciliation Board has not been effective in the dispute of Zhaverlaxmichand group mills and so is the case with the remaining two mills. The large majority of these workers are not affiliated to any Labour Union. They naturally look upon the Director of Commerce, Industries and Labour, to tackle this problem early.

COLD WAVE HAVOC.

The recent cold wave has affected many parts of Mehsana and Baroda districts. Cold still continues unabated.

It is understood that sequel to the resignation of Mr. Girdharlal D. Parikh, Mr. Manilal V. Desai has been nominated as the Government Advocate for the High Court. Mr. Parikh has been requested by the Government to reconsider his decision.

Mr. Lalloobhai Patel and Mr. Framroz Dabu have been nominated on the board of the Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund on behalf of the State representative Assembly.

The All-India Competitive sports for women, conducted by the Hindvijaya Gymkhana, will begin from December 31 and will continue upto January 2nd. Yuvaragni Shantadevi Raje has been requested to inaugurate the sports.

Dewan Sir V. J. Krisnamachari will inaugurate the Baroda Journalists Association on January 5.

ECHO OF MISSING EVEREST EXPEDITION LETTERS

KALIMPONG, (By Mail.)

The missing letters belonging to the Mount Everest Expedition, numbering 484, were discovered on November 29, 1936, in the firewood godown of the sub-postmaster of Gangtok, R.P. Rai, who has been tried under section 409 I.P.C. (criminal breach of trust) and the Postal Act.

The Residency Magistrate of Gangtok has found him guilty under section 403 I.P.C. (dishonest misappropriation) in respect of the missing letters and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for a year.—A. P.

DABHOLKAR RESEARCH SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Dabholkar Scholarships Advisory Board has granted this year two scholarships of Rs. 70 per month tenable for one year to the following two students who have undertaken research in subjects mentioned against them:—

(1) Mr. D. V. Kamat, B.Sc.—Meteorological Department, Poona. Rs. 40 per month. Subject:—On the measurement of the Variation of the Electric Field with Height.

(2) Mr. Y. V. Lawande, B.Sc—St Xavier's College, Bombay. Rs. 30 per month. Subjects:—Study of Cowdung charcoal with regard to its efficacy as an agent—Disinfectant.

(2) Study of the Limestones of the Presidency.

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FOR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS

MADRAS: Dec. 28.

The Second Madras (All-India) Salon of Photography will be held in the spacious Examination Hall of the University Buildings, Marina, Madras, from 1st to the 6th of March, 1937.

The aim of the Salon is to exhibit outstanding photographic work having distinct evidence of artistic feeling and technical excellence and is open only to Amateur Photographers in India, Burma and Ceylon. The last day for submitting entries for the Salon is 1st February, 1937. Medals (gold, silver, bronze), prizes, and certificates of merit will be awarded to the best entries in the Salon. Conditions of the entry and entry form may be had from Mr. A. Arunachalam, Honorary Secretary, the Madras Amateur Photographic Society, No. 4, Kondi Chetty Street, George Town, Madras.—United Press.

PORT BLAIR GETS 1-1/2 INCHES RAIN

POONA, Dec. 29.

Weather has been dry over the country except for a few light falls of rain in North Burma and Assam. The Western disturbance is apparently passing away north-eastwards. Temperatures are markedly below normal in and around East Central Provinces.

Port Blair reports one and a half inches of rain and weather is squally in south-west of the Bay of Bengal.

FORECAST: Dry Weather mainly.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of December 29.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours, plus .003 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 65.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 58.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 79.1 degrees 6.1 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 60.1 degrees 7.6 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 62 per cent

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED DEC. 29

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 71.9 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.95 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Song By Dinen Das. 6-36 Bamboo Flute By Kiritendu Roy. 6-46 Thungri By Parul Choudhury. 7-1 Bhajan By Binapany. 7-21 "Easy Money" A Feature Programme. Depicting Scenes on a Racecourse, Share-Market, Carnival and Gambling Den. Written and Produced by Bani Kumar. Supported by the Betar Orchestra. 8-6 S.B. Talk: "Mine Disasters in Bengal" By Nirmal Chandra Paul. 8-21 S.B. Kirtan By Harimaty. 8-41 S.B. Commercial News and Weather Report (In Bengali). 8-46 S.B. The News and Announcements. 8-1 S.B. Commercial News and Weather Report (In English). 9-6 S.B. The News and Announcements. 9-21 S.B. A Recital. By Reginald Foort. At the Paramount Theatre Cinema Organ. Medley of Daly's Favourites. Reminiscences of Friml. 9-36 S.B. "To any Husband" A Radio Play, Founded upon "A Wildgoose Chase" By A. E. Coppard. Produced by Leila Newman. Presented by The Aerial Players.. 10-10 S.B. In Grandma's Day. A Selection of Old Fashioned Waltzes. 10-36 Time Signal Close down.

ANNOUNCEMENT

We beg to announce that from 1st January, 1937, we are shifting from 28, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to 315/321, Hornby Road, Fort, (Sadhwa Building), and request our valued clients, patrons, policy-holders and well-wishers to communicate at the above address.

Vijaysinh Govindji & Co.,
MANAGING AGENTS,
THE INDIAN GLOBE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Bombay; 11th December, 1936.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

GSH 21.47 Mcs (13.97.)
GSF 15.14 Mcs. (19.82m.)
GSB 9.51 Mcs. (31.55m.)
(TIME F.M.)

7-30 Big Ben. Musical Comedy. 7-45 Talk: Empire Exchange. 8-0 A Brass Band Concert. 9-0 A Pianoforte Recital. 9-30 A Folk-lore Programme. 10-0 The News and Announcements. 10-20 The MacArthur Quintet. 10-30 Close down.

Bombay Programmes

VUB 350.9 metres, 855 kcs.
(TIME A.M.)

11-30 Selection of Indian Music. (Records).

(TIME F.M.)

1-0 Available Market Rates. A Concert. By Jules Craen and His Quintet. (Relayed from the Taj Mahal Hotel). "Valse des Blondes" Ganne. "Anhade Sentimentale" Ganne. "Canzoni d'Italia" Micheli. "Defile Sous Un Champignon" Gervaso. "Sur lesis Lagune" Gervasio. "Czardas Valse' Gentner. 5-15 Dance Tunes. On Bul Bul Tarang. By Jayan Shah. 5-30 Sita Haran. A Hindustani musical recorded play. Produced by the Megaphone Dramatic Party. 6-15 Talk (Marathi): "Bharatiya Striya" By V. D. Gokhale. 6-30 Light Classical Music. By Roshanali of Hyderabad. With Sarangi, Harmonium and Tabla. 7-15 Exposition of the Gatha. (Gujerati). By Ervad Framroz Bode. 7-30 Film Songs. By Firoz Dastoor. With Sarang., Harmonium and Tabla. 8-30 Commercial News and the News in Hindi. 9-0 Violin and Piano Solos. By P. N. Bannerji, N. K. Chatterji. 9-30 Talk (English): "Folks tales of Kathiawar". By Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri, J.P. 9-45 The News. 10-0 A Studio Concert. Eileen Sullivan Soprano. Harry Potter Piano. Antsher Lobo Guitar.

Delhi Programmes

VUD 240.12 metres, 822 kcs.
(TIME A.M.)

8-0 Time Signal. Indian Music (Recorded. 9-3 Talk (Hindustani): "Outline History of the World", No. 18. By Prof. Mujeeb. 9-15 Kumari Jaswant Kaur, Khayal Paraj. Thumri Bhairvin. "Nikli falak se kab kisi sail ki arzu, Phir us peh arzu bhi mire dil ki arzu" (Dagh). 9-45 Desi Todi On Sitar. 9-55 Shiv Dayal Batish. "Bhor bhai chiriyan" Thumri Bilawal. 10-5 Chand Khan of Delhi. Khayal Lachari Todi. 10-15 AIR Orchestra C. Shudh Todi. (With an introduction of the ragni).

(TIME P.M.

12-30 Time Signal. AIR Orchestra C. Gond Malhar. (With an introduction of the ragni). 12-45 Chand Khan of Delhi. Khayal Lank Dahan Sarang. 12-55 Eindrabank. On Dilruba. 1-0 Shiv Dayal Batish. "Kaise main karun tujh se piar." Bhajan Sughrai. 1-10 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. "Tuifah paigham yeh ulfat ki nazar kaihti hai, Keh mire dil ke tire dil se khabar kaihti hai". (Amir Minai). "Is se barh kar ap ke parde ka kia pardah karen, Band ankhen kar ke jelwa ap ka dekhakaren". (Bekhund). 1-30 "Happy Memories". 5-0 1st News and Weather Report (English) 5-10 1st News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 5-29 AIR Orchestra B. Barari. (With an introduction of the ragni). 5-35 Chand Khan of Delhi. Khayal Nat Kalyan. Thumri Tilak Kamod. "Tarpa rahi hai yad hamen hijr-iy-ar-men, Hoti hai ik kasak si dil-i-bequarar men" 6-5 Shiv Dayal Batish. "Chhum chhum chhum chhum gat nache Sham". Thumri Shankra. 6-15 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Khayal Darbari Kandra. 6-20 "For Villagers Only" Delhi Market Ratees at 7-0) 7-30 Kumari Jaswant Kaur. Khayal, Thumri and Punjabi Song. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): "The Indian Farmer" No. 8 In Sindh. By Prof. N. R. Malkani. 8-15 "Mushaira." (Arranged by Amar Nath Sahir). Relayed from the Sanatan Dharma High School, Ajmere Gate, Delhi. 8-15 2nd News and Weather Report (Hindustani). 9-30 Time Signal 2nd News and Weather Report (English). 9-45 Talk (English: "Life among the Industrial Workers of India". No. 9. General Position of the Worker under the New Constitution. By B. Shiva Rao. 10-0 "Dance Night" (Recorded).

Calcutta Programmes

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kcs.
48.10 metres, 6,100 kcs.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).
(TIME F.M.)

12-36 S.B. Time Signal. Casse Noisette (Nutcracker Suite). By the Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. Overture Miniature. Marche. Dance of the Sugar Plum Fairy. Russian Dance. Arab Dance. Chinese Dance. Dance of the Flutes. Waltz of the Flowers. 1-6 S.B. Star Variety. Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Ocean and Rivercraft. 1-26 Talk: "Characters from Puranas" No. 4 Gandhari By Kamal Bose. 1-51 Vocal Music. Bhakti Roy Chowdhury.. Rabindra Sangit. Bhabani Charan Das. Kirtan. 2-6 Vocal Music. Shakuntala Iyengar. (With Sarengee Accompaniment). 2-11 "Gokokdham" No. 3. (With Music and Text). 2-31 Violin Recital By Anima Bose. 2-36 Talk: "Fifty Years Ago". By Narendra Nath Bose. 2-51 Instrumental Music. By N. Motilal and Party 3-6 Time Signal Close down. 5-6 Time Signal. A Broadcast for Rural Areas. 5-26 Sestar Solo (Imam) By Shova Kundu. 5-51 Modern Bengali Song. By Bojendra Ch. Nag. 6-6 Toppa By Siddheshwar Mukherjee. 6-21 Light Bengali

(Continued in Col. 5.)

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magsar Vad 2, 1993
Muslim: Shavval 15, 1355
Parsi: Tir 26, 1306
Hightide: 1-25 13-22
Lowtide: 7-43 19-21
Sunrise: 7h 11m
Sunset: 6h 11m

Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference, University Convocation Hall, 9-15 a.m.

Veterinary College Golden Jubilee celebrations, H. E. the Governor to inaugurate, Parel, 4-15 p.m.

Thursday, December 31.

New Year's Eve: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Bombay Races: Second Winter Meeting, First Day.
Second Indian Industries Fair, Dewan Bahadur Sir. T. Vijayaraghavacharya to open, Backbay Reclamation Ground, 5 p.m.

Friday, January 1.

New Year's Day: Public Holiday.
Banks closed.
Proclamation Parade, H. E. the Governor arrives in State, Esplanade Maidan, 9 a.m.

Saturday, January 2.

Bombay Races: Second Winter Meeting, Second Day.
S. S. Strathaird with homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Corporation Standing Committee. 1-10 p.m.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We have received a wall calendar from The Pioneer Fibre Co., Bombay.

We have received the following:—

A blotting paper pad from S. S. Rajan, Advertising Consultants, Bombay.

A wall calendar for 1937 from the National Insurance Co., Bombay Branch.

BENGALI DRAMA

A Bengali drama, "Bisarjjan" by Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, will be staged by the Bengali children of Dadar at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar, (B. B. and C. I. Ry.) on Thursday, December 31, at 5-0 p.m. when all are cordially invited to attend.

BENGAL CLUB

The Hon. Secretary of the Bengal Club writes: "The president and members of the Bengal Club, Parel, will receive Mr. S. Banerjee, the Bengali Cricketer playing in the Quadrangular Tournament in a social gathering in the Club premises to-day (Wednesday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.). All members are requested to attend the function, and make it a success."

THE CAPITOL
Direct from OPERA MILANO after a successful tour in Australia and South Africa—
GONSALEZ GRAND OPERA COMPANY
15 PRINCIPALS! 56 TALENTED ARTISTES!
Programme
Wednesday, 30th (10 p.m.) MADAME BUTTERFLY
Thursday, 31st (6 p.m.) CARMEN
FRIDAY, Jan. 1st— (6 p.m.) LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR (10 p.m.) CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA & PAGLIACCI.
SATURDAY, Jan. 2nd— (5-30 p.m.) FAUST. (10 p.m.) NORMA.
SUNDAY, Jan. 3rd— (6 p.m.) BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA.
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Rs. 5-12, 3-6, 2-4 & 1-2.
Plans Open at the Theatre

Regal
Daily at 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

The Gayest Comedy of all time!
ALSO PROCLAMATION OF KING GEORGE VI.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—On the stage Italian Grand Opera Co. 'Madame Butterfly' at 6-0 p.m. to-day.

CENTRAL—"Tukaram". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EDWARD—"Achhut Kanya." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

EXCELSIOR—"Everybody Dance". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

GLOBE—"Shokh Dilruba." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

HINDMATA—"Captain Blood." Daily at 5-15 and 10-30 p.m.

IMPERIAL—"Manmohan." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

KRISHNA—"Awakening". Daily at 5-15 8 and 10-45 p.m.

MINERVA—"Prem-ki-Ag." Daily at 2-30, 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

OPERA HOUSE—"Janma Bhoomi". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

PATHE—"The Big Broadcast of 1937." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

PLAZA—"Show Boat." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

REGAL—"As You Like It". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

ROXY—"Manzil." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

WELLINGTON—"Bulbul-e-Iran". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

Steamer Clan 'Macneil' left Liverpool on Thursday afternoon December 24.

PILGRIMS TO THE HEJAZ

A press communique states:

"Intending pilgrims to the Hejaz are informed that the condition of Bombay City is quiet and normal at present and they need have no fears in this respect. Already pilgrims are arriving here in large numbers.

Elaborate arrangements for the reception and despatch of pilgrims to the Hejaz have been made at this port."

LATE DR. A. S. PAI

The managing committee of the Mandali has passed a resolution recording its profound regret at the demise of Dr. A. S. Pai, who was one of its generous donors for the past several years and who presided over the Mandali's deliberation in the year 1928 and by whose death the Mandali has lost a great friend, philosopher and guide. A copy of the resolution has been forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the committee's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Mooltan' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 31st instant

Registered and unregistered mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 31st instant

Parcels for Germany direct per s. s 'Rabenfels' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 a.m. on 2-1-37.

B. P. STUDENTS' CONFERENCE

The Secretaries of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Students' Conference write:

All arrangements regarding Boarding and lodging of delegates have been made. Delegates attending the Conference from the mofussils are requested to intimate the Secretaries of their arrival in due time to enable proper arrangements to be made. All communications should be addressed to: The Satyagraha Camp, Ghod Bunder Road, Vile Parle (Bombay).

ERVAD TAHMURAS D. ANKLESARIA PRIZE ESSAY

The Joint. Hon. Secretaries write:

The Managing Committee of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha invites the following prize essay in English:

"The practical steps which should be taken to attract the younger generation of the Parsis towards the rational tenets of our religion, life and literature and the requisite scientific and appealing methods to impart religious, moral and historical knowledge and to make it popular amongst our rising generation."

The essay is open to all the Zarathustrians of both the sexes. A prize of Rs. 150 will be awarded to the best essay. The essay must be submitted on or before the 30th June 1937, to the Joint Hon. Secretaries of the Rahnumai Mazdayasnan Sabha (C/o The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay) with only the nom-de-plume written on the front page. Full name and address must be sent in a separate sealed cover bearing the nom-de-plume on the outside.

POSTAL HOLIDAY

Friday the 1st January 1937 being a Post Office holiday on account of 'New Year' the following will be the latest hours of posting for the Homeward English Mails closing at the Bombay G. P. O. on the 2nd January 1937.

Unregistered correspondence upto 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Unregistered correspondence with late fee of annas 2 on each article from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Saturday.

Registered correspondence upto 7 p.m. on Thursday.

Registered correspondence with late fee of annas 2 on each article from 7 a.m. to 8 a.m. on Saturday.

Registered correspondence for U. K. only with late fee of annas 2 on each article from 7 a.m. to 11 a.m. on Saturday.

Parcels upto 6 p.m. on Thursday.

Money orders upto 3 p.m. on Thursday.

Posting at the town sub offices must be so regulated as to reach the G. P. O before the abovementioned hours.

No late fee correspondence will be accepted at the town sub offices.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on his presidential "gadi" at the open session of the Congress.

CHANGE IN MUSLIM LEAGUE NOMINATIONS

M.A.W.M. Tambe Replaces Jiteker

The Secretary, All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency, writes:

"Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League Parliamentary Board of the Bombay Presidency, has adopted Mr. Mohamed Amin Wazir Mohamed Tambe as a candidate of the Muslim League in the Southern Division for Upper Council instead of Mr. Haji Ibrahim Jitekar."

PORT TRUST TAKES UP TWO "DUFFERIN" CADET CAPTAINS

The Secretary, Bombay Port Trust writes:

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on Tuesday, the selection by the Governing Body of the I. M. M. T. S. 'Dufferin' of Cadet-Captains I. Marley-Clarke and S. C. Pinto for the two Port Trust scholarships awarded annually was confirmed. Cadet-Captain A. Krishnan was selected for an Apprenticeship in the Workshops.

An estimated expenditure of Rs. 35,390 was sanctioned for raising and asphalting certain cargo open storage areas in Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The quotation of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Co. Ltd. was accepted for the supply of four Marconi wireless sets to replace the old wireless telephones in use at the Port Signal Station, Prongs and Kennery Light-houses and on the Steam Pilot Vessel "Lady Wilson."

The Board sanctioned a reduction in the scale of rates for the work of loading cargo into lorries or railway wagons, when undertaken on behalf of Importers whether under Agreement or under the provisions of Section X C (j) of the Docks Scale of Rates.

A 30-year renewal of leasehold Rent Roll No. 411 (366 square yards) on the Mody Bay Estate was sanctioned.

Teachers To See "Awakening" At Krishna Talkies

The members and delegates of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference and members of the Bombay Teachers' Association have been invited to see the Bhavnani Productions' Social Picture on Unemployment, the "Awakening" to-day Thursday at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the Krishna Talkies, Dubash Theatre, Charni Road.

Members and delegates can get their admission cards from the Secretary, Mr. C. A. Christie, at the Conference at the Convocation Hall, on Wednesday and at the Cinema at the show.

Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside.

DHARAVI QUADRANGULAR CRICKET

(From A Correspondent)

Exciting and interesting batting was seen on Sunday last, when the Culven Cricket Club met Monori XI in the Semi Final for Mr. Bazil Gomes Cup at Gorai. The latter won by 11 runs. Monori now face the Utan Catholic Association, who are the winners against Gorai.

UTAN V. MONORI

The following will represent the Utan Catholic Association XI v. Monori XI in the final on Sunday, January 3, 1937 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Gorai:

Messrs. Peter H. Crasto (Capt.), Joseph F. D'Souza, Bazil D'Souza, Marian D'Souza, Sunny D'Souza, Joseph Pereira, Paul Pereira, Jemulia D'Mello, Gabriel D'Mello, Caitan D'Mello and Jugia Fonseca. Reserves: Mr. Pascoal Henriques and Mr. Mariano Fonseca.

LESSER MORTALITY IN CITY

Health of Bombay during the week ending 26th December:

The total mortality 572 was 11 less than that of the last week and the death rate registered was 25.6 on the Census population of 1931, as against 533 the mortality and death rate 23.9 for the 52nd week of 1935. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 476 and death rate 21.3

Out of the total deaths, 163 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, smallpox caused two attacks and one death. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. There were 5 deaths from Typhoid. Cerebro-Spinal Fever caused 1 attack and 1 death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 810 as against 821 for the 52nd week of 1935 and 750 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1931-1935).

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Teachers Take Step To Revise Syllabus In Schools

Several resolutions safeguarding the interests of teachers and a resolution appointing a committee to formulate improvements in the present syllabus of studies in Secondary schools were passed on the second day of the Bombay Presidency Secondary School Teachers Conference. The resolutions were hotly debated but were mostly carried as originally proposed. Mr. V N. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University, presided.

The conference accepted the principle of minimum salary of teachers as a condition of recognition of Secondary Schools by the Government and the University and requested the 'Executive Committee' to take the steps necessary to persuade the Government as well as the University in furtherance of the decision.

The conference also brought to the notice of the Government, the urgent necessity of forming a Secondary Teachers' Registration Council, and maintaining a Register of Secondary Teachers qualified to teach in Secondary Schools It was also resolved that the Committee appointed to study the syllabus of studies in Secondary schools should invite suggestions from the heads of schools (the report to be submitted to the Councils of the Federation).

The following resolution safeguarding the rights of School teachers was also passed.

This conference requests the school managers.

(a) to consider a teacher, who has worked for a whole term entitled to receive his salary for the vacation immediately following the term.

(b) to exempt from payment of fees the children of teachers working in their own schools.

(c) to see that at least three-fourths of their staff are permanent with adequate provision for Provident Fund, Pension or Insurance.

(d) to introduce in their schools Government regulations for all kinds of leave.

The conference adjourned to meet to-day (Wednesday) the last day of its session.

All-India Educational Exhibition At Aligarh

The Publicity Officer of the All-India Educational Exhibition, Aligarh, writes:—

It is proposed to hold an All-India Educational Exhibition in connection with the Golden Jubilee of the All-India Muslim Educational Conference, in Easter Week, March 26th to 29th 1937.

The Exhibition shall be open to all State-managed schools, and all recognised and non-recognised primary and secondary schools situated within British India as also to schools of the Indian States.

A separate section for Technical and Industrial schools shall be provided in the Exhibition and special facilities, besides attractive prizes in the form of Trophies, Sanads, Medals, etc., shall be offered to Institutions competing in this section.

A separate section for Girls schools shall be opened and a special Trophy will be awarded to the school sending the best exhibits.

Cottage-industries section will also be opened to ladies, who may not be belonging to any educational Institution, but yet may wish to participate in the Exhibition.

For further particulars please write to the Exhibition Officer, All-India Educational Exhibition, All-India Muslim Educational Conference, Sultan Jahan Manzil, Aligarh.

IN AND AROUND —BOMBAY—

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Motor Cars & Tramways

The motor cars and lorries which run close to the tram cars are a positive danger to the passengers who get in or get out of the tram cars. It is not possible, however, to stop them at the tramway stopping stations according to the Traffic Advisory Committee. The Committee hold that a rule making it incumbent on all motor cars and vehicles to keep to the left of the road, being already in existence, nothing further could be done. The police authorities also thought that stopping of the vehicular traffic at the tramway stopping station would block all the traffic and the remedy would be worse than the disease. In the circumstances, the Tramway Company should instruct their drivers not to start the tram cars until all the passengers have entered into them.

Beggars

What is to be done with the beggars in the city? They abound at tramway stations, such as Naigaon Cross Road, Parel Road, Vincent Road, Ibrahim Rahimtoola Road, Bhendy Bazar, Pydhoni, Grant Road, and Bori Bunder. Their presence at the tramway stations is a menace to the health of the public as a number of lepers mix with passengers begging alms. It will be interesting to note that since 1915 the public has been agitating to solve the beggars' problem but nothing has been done yet. In 1918 a representation was made to the Government urging to take action against professional beggary both in Bombay city and the presidency. It was suggested that Government should provide a (1) Refuge (2) an infirmary and (3) a work house, and pass a Vagrancy Act making begging illegal. The Municipal Corporation then even expressed willingness to pay the cost of maintaining beggars whose home was Bombay city but insisted that the cost of maintaining beggars from the mofussil should be borne by the district from which they came. In 1921 the Government appointed a committee to investigate into this question. The Committee submitted a report in 1921 recommending segregation of leprous beggars to Acworth Asylum, establishment of a Clearing House for the lepers and beggars and deportation of the beggars who did not belong to Bombay city proper. Religious mendicants were recommended to be released on promising not to beg in the streets, the blind to be sent to some institution for the blind.

The Remedy

In 1927 the Government instructed Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S. to report on "Measures for prevention of Professional Beggary" and he submitted a scheme which would cost Rs. 15 lacs and the recurring charges of Rs. 3 lacs and recommended that the Bombay Municipality and the Government should both bear a moiety of both these charges. The Municipal Corporation refused to accept this suggestion on the ground that the majority of beggars did not belong to the city and reiterated their demand that the cost of arrest, detention and deportation of beggars not belonging to the city should be borne by the districts concerned. Since then, this question has been discussed several times but no action has been taken to give a practical shape to the recommendations made by Mr. Starte of the Committee appointed by the Government in 1920. Even the Starte Committee's proposals do not go to the root of the problem which can only be solved by such a radical reform of our economic system as will assure work and economic security to every citizen.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN).

Like the Bandra Fair, Mahim, on the outskirts of the suburbs, has from Monday commenced celebration in commemoration of the death of the Muslim saint, Fadih Ali Makhdoom.

The fair lasts for ten days. This consists of hundreds of stalls and draws thousands of people every day, there being a rush of crowd especially in the evenings. Nearly half this crowd comes from the suburbs and most do their journey to and fro on foot.

Yesterday standing on the bottle-neck or Mahim Causeway. I witnessed scenes that my eyes really could not believe, and I wondered. Was I standing watching the 1936 motor race on a Brookland track. . . . or was it a cross country race on motor-bikes that I was witnessing?

Did not that traffic flow quite heedlessly not minding the crowd of pedestrians any moment I expected to see a car do a leaf in the waters below.

On this Causeway, I have many a time commented in this column, but alas it looks as if nothing is going to be done.

Must there be rumours of a ghost haunting the causeway as of Hornby Vellard. The Vellard after many casualties is at last being widened. This causeway would have been widened long ago —the Bombay Municipality has widened the road on Bombay side of causeway, but owing to discussion as who should widen the other portion. Discussion or no discussion, this problem ought to find an immediate solution.

MARATHA COMMUNITY'S LOSS.

The Marathas of the Bombay Suburban District now mourn the loss of a prominent figure in their community—Mrs. Saraswatibai Rajaram Tawade, mother of Mr. B. R. Tawade, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bombay and Y. R. Tawade, President of the Village Panchayat Dahisar.

Recently a meeting of the Maratha Association was held at Chapel Road, Bandra, Mr. M. B. Savant, Councillor of the Bandra Municipality, presiding to express regret at her death.

The president moved a condolence resolution and spoke work for the social uplift of people done by the deceased.

Mrs. Tawade has left behind a large circle of relatives and two sons to mourn her loss.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

Will Be Opened To-morrow Near Marinelines Station

Under the auspices of the Indian Industrial Fare Limited, a Swadeshi Exhibition will be opened on 31st December, 1936, on the background of the Marine Lines Station.

REMINDER TO MOTOR-OWNERS

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:

Motor-owners who have paid tax on their vehicles for the quarter ending 31st December 1936 are reminded that the next instalment of tax falls due on January 1, 1937, and the amounts should be remitted to the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police, (Motor Vehicles and Taxation) together with the forms of application for the renewal of registration, within fifteen days from January 1, 1937. Renewal forms can be obtained from the same office. The Motor Vehicles Department will be open for the collection of tax between 10-30 a.m. and 3 p.m. on week days, except Saturday, on which day it will be open between 10-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. with effect from January 4, 1937.

To avoid delay it is requested that payments be made early.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus on and from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 45
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	8 15	20 55
Madras Express	10 15	13 45
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 55	18 55
Poona Mail	11 43	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 55	21 10
Poona Fast Passenger	17 0	11 50
Poona Express	19 38	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 0

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from 1st October 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	—
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail on Saturdays only) for passen-

THE SECOND EXHIBITION OF THE INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR, LTD.
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The 31st Dec. 1936.
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By 5-30 p. m. (S. T.)
AT
EXHIBITION GROUND on Marine Drive, Behind Marine Lines Station.
Entrance—2 ANS.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1936

UNITE AND ORGANISE

In his farewell message to the Faizpur Congress session President Jawaharlal wisely emphasised the greatest need of the hour, namely, a united front. "The key to freedom," he said, "is with us. If we unite and organise, no foreign power can take it away from us." It is obvious that the unity that he pleads for is not of that spurious type which might compromise the fundamental principles of the Congress. For instance the creed of the Congress cannot possibly be lowered, even tentatively for the sake of unity with those who cannot venture beyond Dominion Status. The gentlest of Congressmen, Pandit Malaviya, declared in his stirring speech at the open session: "As long as we are controlled by British Parliament, we cannot have Dominion Status or any other status." Complete independence of British Parliament or of any outside control is the Congress Creed and can in no circumstances be lowered. Similarly the principle of non-violence to which the Congress is pledged cannot be compromised for the sake of unity with those who, though they seek independence, do not accept the creed of non-violence or accept it only with reservations, acknowledged or disguised. Among those Nationalists however, who stand for independence, non-violence, and the general policy of non-co-operation, a united front is possible and desirable and every possible attempt should be made to secure it.

Constructive Work

Even unity is impotent if it is not coupled with thorough organisation. And the resolution on mass contacts shows how the Congress organisation can be improved. In the first place the resolution requires that Primary Congress Committees should as far as possible be established in villages and in mohollas or wards of town. Indeed, if the special Organising Secretaries that are to be appointed for this purpose are earnest enough, they should succeed in starting a Congress Committee, however small, in almost every village and in every town. It is obvious that such committees should be live ones, else they would be a source of weakness rather than of strength. The question arises how the villagers are to be persuaded to be not only loyal to Congress—that they already are—but also active participants in Congress work. Agitation for the Agrarian Programme, as tentatively formulated at Faizpur, and the working out of suitable items of the older constructive programme of the Congress will be most helpful in this task. Those who neglect the latter will soon enough realise that mere agitation without constructive work cannot carry them far.

Vote For Congress

If the organising work outlined above is begun at once and carried on intensively, it will also help much in ensuring complete success for the Congress at the ensuing elections. It will be a mistake to confine election campaign to cities and towns. Many voters here might regard it a nuisance to be approached every now and then by candidates or their agents. But the voters in the villages would rgeard it an honour to be approached by Congress workers bearing messages from their revered leaders like Gandhiji, Pandit Jawaharlal and Sardar Vallabhbhai and will think it a privilege to vote for Congress candidates. Let those who are inclined to belittle work in Councils remember the warning of the Sardar, who is not a Councilwalah himself, that the Congress "izzat" is at stake in the elections, that if Congressmen failed in the elections Government would tell the world that Congress claim to represent the nation and to demand independence was a sham. On the other hand, he rightly pointed out, if three crores of voters are reached by the Congress, there can be nothing more conducive to mass contact. If, therefore, Congress workers spread themselves out in the country and persuade the voters even in the remote villages to vote solid for Congress and Congress alone, they will not only ensure for the Congress a triumph at the elections but will also lay the foundation for the greater triumph of spreading the Congress organisation to every nook and corner of the country.

Deplorable Indifference

We published yesterday a joint statement by Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and S. C. Joshi which relates the story of how the B. N. Railway strike was practically forced upon the workers by the agent and the Railway administration. Inspite of protests the legitimate grievances of workers regarding their wages and conditions of work remained unredressed. And, as Messrs. Mehta and Joshi say, "the workers, owing to continuous deterioration in their wages and conditions of work, were alarmed and apprehended more serious trouble for themselves. It does not appear that, inspite of all these happenings, the agent had taken any steps to allay the fears of the men or to clear any misunderstandings by calling the Union into consultation."

It is obvious that when eight months of continuous efforts failed to evoke any response from a determinedly complacent Agent and Administration the workers were left with no other choice but to strike. The conduct of the Railway administration is indefensible but how is one to describe the supreme indifference of Government to the demands and miseries of helpless workers? The strike has gone on for some time now. Why has the machinery of the Trades Dispute Act not been set in motion? What are the Government waiting for? Does the "raison d'etre" of Government, in so far as workers are concerned, lie only in keeping the ring until they are beaten by superior force and resources?

"The Quadrangular"

We congratulate L. P. Jai and the Hindu Eleven on the latter's convincing victory over the Europeans in the finals of the Bombay Quadrangular Cricket Tournament. If we may mention names the credit for the victory goes mainly to Merchant, Bhagwandas and Amarsingh who gave a splendid account of themselves in the second match. Apart from Merchant, whose achievement cannot be too highly praised, the outstanding figure of the match was, of course, the 55-year old Australian veteran, Frank Tarrant, whose magnificent performance, especially with the bat, will long be remembered with admiration by cricket enthusiasts. We congratulate him also. But having offered our congratulations to all concerned, might we suggest that the "Quadrangular Tournament" was now worse than played out and that it would be a real service as much to Indian Cricket as to India if the different gymkhanas decided to wind up the Tournament? Communalism is abominable in politics. It is more ridiculously so in sport. To run competition in Cricket and encourage public preferences and prejudices on the basis of religious distinctions would be highly amusing were it not so tragically humiliating. It used to be argued that this tournament was a device to popularise cricket in India. The argument if ever it was valid, is no more so. Cricket is an established game. And to continue communalism in cricket is not to serve the game any more, but communalism, which is a distinct disservice to India and Indian Nationalism. We know that the winding up of the Tournament may possibly involve a serious financial sacrifice on the part of the gymkhanas concerned, but we do earnestly suggest to the Hindu, Muslim and Parsi Gymkhanas that they owe another duty; much higher and nobler than the one they owe to their individual 'raison-d'etre.'

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(By Our London Correspondent).

G. O. Allen perhaps had the strange experience of captaining England in his Australian birthplace on December 17.

He was born 34 years ago in a house on Bellvue Hill, overlooking Sydney harbour and within a mile or two of the famous cricket ground. The house was called Thaxted, after the Essex home of the Allens. Essex men have, it should be presumed, noted this fact. Unfortunately for them, however, Gubby plays for Middlesex. Fortunately for England, he learnt all his cricket in England. He left Australia when he was five, and his sole attempts at cricket in that country were confined to batting against his nurse's bowling with a soft ball.

The secret of his success as England's captain lies in his tact, his courage, and, above all, his cheerful optimism. Two days before the first Test match, after a wretched batting display by England against Queensland, he wrote home: "We have done badly, but two things give me hope. I feel that the tide is turning. I know that in spite of our failure no member of our side has lost heart."

The King's Club

With his accession to the throne King George VI's name will cease to appear on the list of members, or honorary members, of various London clubs.

As Duke of York the King belonged to the Naval and Military and the Army and Navy, though, unlike his elder brother, he was not a member of the oldest service club, the United Service. He also belonged to the Cavalry Club and to the Royal Air Force Club. After his career at Cambridge, the King followed the Duke of Windsor's lead in becoming a member of the United University Club.

The King also followed his brother's example in belonging to White's, and, of course, to the Marlborough Club, which was founded in 1869 by King Edward VII, for his personal friends. Both were also members of the Bath Club. On the other hand, the Duke of York did not belong to the Travellers', one of the Prince of Wales's Clubs. But he was a member of the Windham, another social club of which the Prince was not a member.

While members of the Royal family appear in some of the clubs' lists as honorary, and in others as ordinary, members, they are not expected to pay club subscriptions.

Predictions For 1937

Old Moore for 1937 is now ready. His January predictions are worth reading. This is how they start:

"As the Prophet stands (in "the genuine up-to-date 64 page 'Empire' edition") on the brink of the New Year he hears the tramp of footsteps round the world. They do not herald coming war and disaster, but the glorious Coronation of King Edward VIII."

Under June, it is good to learn that Edward VIII was born on June 23, "and this, his first birthday as King Emperor, will call forth a marvellous demonstration of affection, the warmth of which will be heightened by the fact that he is so soon to start on his tour of the Empire."

Coronation Coin

To commemorate his visit to their country, the Austrians wished to present the Duke of Windsor, when he was King, with a special Coronation coin. Professor Josef Tautenhayn, a Viennese medalist, had been ordered to design the coin for the Austrian mint.

The coin was ready, when news of the abdication reached Vienna. Now the Austrian authorities have purchased the coin and it is displayed at the Museum for the History of Arts in Vienna.

English and American collectors are said to have offered large sums for the coin, but it is not for sale. It will be exhibited at an exhibition in Brussels next year.

On Prayers

The Bishop of Chelmsford thinks that people who do not pray and do not go to church are abnormal.

Speaking at Grays, he said religion is natural. "It is the unnatural person who is irreligious. The natural person was in contact with heavenly things." More and more every day I am puzzled to know how people can pass through life without God and without religion," he said. "I cannot see that they have anything for which to live."

Our Moscow Letter

Stalin's Speech On The New Constitution

By ABDUL AZIZ AZAD.

MOSCOW, Dec. 1.

In the great Kremlin Palace, yesterday, two thousand and forty delegates gathered to discuss and to adopt the new draft Constitution of the USSR. The main speaker was Stalin, under whose chairmanship this marvellous draft constitution was worked out and under whose able leadership the people of the USSR have made that grand economic, political cultural and social progress which is testified in the new draft Constitution, and which makes up its sole content. This undeniable progress in every walk of national life has been universally recognized—the former Russian empire, one of the most backward agricultural states in the world, has been changed today into one of the most advanced powers of the world, with industries flourishing from day to day and an agriculture which has reached to the highest levels of modern technique.

The report of the Great Man of Russia, Joseph Stalin, was broadcasted by all the radio stations of the USSR, including the "Comintern" Radio Station, the most powerful of all European radio stations, and was heard all over the world.

President Kalinin, after a brief introductory speech, opened the Eighth Extraordinary Congress of Soviets, the last congress of its kind because the new Constitution introduces a new era and a new organization of the State. After declaring the Congress opened, President Kalinin proceeded to propose 30 names to consist as the Presidium of the Congress and another 23 names as mandate or credential committee.

Great Ovation

President Kalinin announced the name of Stalin as the chief speaker. As Stalin got up and made his way toward the tribune the audience in the great Kremlin Hall burst out into thunders of applause. It is practically impossible to give a pen picture of the feelings of the audience as they applauded—ovations, roars, hurrahs, cries of "Long Live Our Beloved Comrade Stalin!" accompanied by the faint tinkling of the huge electric bell on the President's table, were like a mystic thunderstorm caused by the emotions of a great people who have come out victorious after their fierce battles with both inner and outer enemies as well as their moral and material backwardness of the past. This was the thunderstorm of a happy army of peoples greeting the man, their great leader, who has brought them to these decisive victories.

Slight To India

Although I was one of those journalists who were refused the courtesy of permission to attend the Eighth Congress of Soviets, because it seems that some of the Moscow authorities give preference in extending their invitations to the "big" press of small countries rather than to the "small" press of large countries, nevertheless, I do not consider either the press of my country or my country itself to be small, and therefore the action of the Moscow authorities in repeatedly ignoring the accredited Indian representative can in no way be justified

Many interesting ideas were expressed by Stalin in the course of his two hours' report, but in this despatch I shall, however, limit myself to giving the most vital and interesting parts of his speech, the excerpts from the speech itself will be presented later on

Joseph Stalin divided his speech into six sections, as follows: (1) The formation of the Constitutional Commission and its tasks; (2) The change in the life of the USSR in the period from 1924 to 1936; (3) Principal features of the new draft Constitution; (4) Bourgeois criticism of the new draft Constitution; (5) Amendments and additions to the draft Constitution proposed by the people; and (6) Significance of the new Constitution of the USSR.

In connection with the changes that have taken place in the USSR since 1924, Stalin said: "In 1924 it was the first period of N. E. P. (New Economic Policy) when the Soviet power permitted a certain revival of capitalism while developing Socialism to the utmost. Our industry presented at that time an unenviable picture; agriculture an even more unsightly picture. True, the class of landlords had already been liquidated but the class of kulaks still represented a considerable force. Agriculture as a whole then represented a vast ocean of small, individual peasant economies with their backward and medieval technique. The same should be said about commodity circulation in the country. The Socialist, the social sector, constituted some 50 to 60 per cent in commodity circulation, no more. What we have now in 1936: we have at present the end of N. E. P., a period of the complete liquidation of capitalism in all spheres of national economy. Our industry has grown into a gigantic force. In the field of agriculture we have now the largest mechanized system of production in the world equipped with new technique, in the form of an all-embracing system of collective and state farms.

"As regards commodity circulation in the country, the merchants and speculators have been completely driven out of this field. The entire commodity circulation is now in the hands of the state, the co-operative and the collective farms. Thus," continued Stalin, "the complete victory of the Socialist system in all spheres of national economy is now a fact. This means that the exploitation of man by man has been abolished and socialist ownership in the means and implements of production has been established."

Question Of Minorities

To show how the new Constitution of the USSR will be a constitution having no parallel in the world, one must carefully study that part of Stalin's report wherein he touches on the question of the national minorities and the interests of that section of the population of the USSR which had been deprived of civil rights and which were outcasts in this country. By this I mean those who fought against the Soviets in the first few years after the October Revolution; the white-guardists, former landlords, kulaks, clergy, former members of the aristocracy, the Tsarist police and military officers and the like.

Commenting on the amendments and additions to the new draft Constitution proposed by the people, Stalin said, in referring to the proposed amendment to Article 17 of the new draft Constitution: "The amendment consists of a proposal that Article 17, which deals with the Union Republics retaining the right to freely secede from the USSR, should be altogether deleted from the draft Constitution. I think that this proposal is incorrect and for this reason should not be accepted by the Congress. The USSR is a voluntary union of Union Republics with equal rights. To omit from the Constitution the article on the right of freely withdrawing from the USSR,

(Continued on Page 11 Col 4.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A SUDDEN DECISION.

The British Embassy has been removed from Madrid to Valencia. It is stated that the transference is due to the fact that there seems to be no prospect of an early return of the Spanish Government to Madrid. That there is very little of such a prospect for some time to come is true, because the stream of the supply of men, money and munitions is continuous. But, while all this has been well-known for long, the decision of the British Government is too sudden for the above explanation alone. It seems that a more ruthless and brutal attack is possibly impending. The fight will, of course, be sanguine and terrible. But, more than that, the rebels will proceed to their good work, regardless of all considerations. They are likely to violate, more openly, all the laws of neutrality and humanitarianism. Britain cannot, perhaps, dare to object. The wisest thing, therefore, is not to be officially on the spot and thus avoid seeing it all.

CONGRESS WORK IN ASSEMBLY

"Review of the work of the Assembly Congress Party" is the title of a just published Report of the Congress Party's work in the autumn session of the Assembly which lasted from 31st August to the 16th October. The report shows that the Party was responsible for 4 adjournment motions—many more were disallowed—1000 interpellations and 2,500 supplementary questions. Even a cursory reading of the report will substantiate the claim made by the party that they "did their duty faithfully and loyally, whether it concerned a poor agriculturist working in the fields, a factory worker toiling in mills or a workshop, the investing public holding shares, a merchant prince or an industrial magnate and that the interest of the motherland is safe in the hands of Congressmen." The report is a timely publication and should bring home to the voters at the forthcoming provincial elections what they stand to gain by supporting Congress candidates wholeheartedly.

EDUCATION & UNEMPLOYMENT.

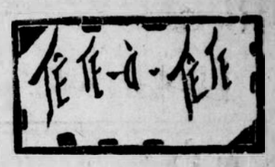
A number of educational conferences are being held during the Christmas Week in all parts of the country, their number evidently indicating the demand of the public for more and better education. Every conference expresses dissatisfaction with many of the features of our present system of education, but, unfortunately, there is not enough consensus of opinion as regards how the defects are to be remedied. On the question, however, of the relation between education and unemployment, the view is gaining ground that the problem of unemployment cannot be satisfactorily solved unless, on the one hand, universities and other educational authorities make education more practical and provide more vocational training and, on the other, Government ensure more openings for the trained men by developing trade and industries. This view was strongly emphasized by Pandit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, who remarked in his presidential address at the All-India Educational Conference at Gwalior on Sunday, that mere educational reform could not solve the problem of unemployment and that "more or less permanent relief can only be expected when a satisfactory adjustment of the political, financial, commercial and economic policy of the State is made, or in other words, by means of proper economic planning."

GOVT.'S RESPONSIBILITY.

In his presidential address at the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference in the University Convocation Hall on Monday, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar confined himself to the academic aspect of the problem, but remarked that, even here, a heavy responsibility lay on the Government. "If Government," he said, "are really earnest, as I believe, they are, in their anxiety to place the whole educational system in this country, especially, secondary education, on a sound basis, they must be prepared to provide funds for the imparting of vocational education in secondary schools, and by the establishment of well-equipped technical schools in different centres of the Presidency." The recommendation does not go far enough in reminding Government of their responsibility in solving the problem of unemployment. But even this modest recommendation will not, we hope, go unheeded by Government.

CONGRESS & HINDUSTANI.

In his brief message to the Hindi Conference, held at Faizpur, Gandhiji brought out in bold relief the three fundamental propositions about the national language of India, that India must have a common language, that Hindustani alone can be that language, being already spoken amongst the largest number of Indians, Hindus and Muslims, and that, English cannot possibly replace it. It is impossible to shake any of these propositions. But it is unfortunate that the Congress, so deeply interested in cultivating contacts with the masses all over the country, has not yet given sufficient attention to one of the essential conditions of such contact, the popularisation of Hindustani. Congress Committees can, and ought to, do much in this direction, of course, in co-operation with bodies that specialise in the popularisation of the language.



WITHOUT COMMENT

It is time we were a little more clear in our minds about the issues involved. A solution of unemployment which could give any kind of a more or less permanent relief can only be expected when a satisfactory adjustment of the political, financial, commercial and economic policy of the State were made, or in other words by means of proper economic planning.

—Pundit Iqbal Narain Gurtu, eminent Liberal leader and Vice-Chancellor, Allahabad University.

* * * *

The next session of the Congress will be held in Gujerat.

Now this is too much of a good infliction. We profoundly sympathise with the Governor-in-Council, Bombay Presidency.

* * * *

Protesting against the arbitrary and unjust treatment of "Excluded Areas" Mr. Chaliha asks "whether it is self-determination or British determination."

The answer is: it is British determined self-determination. And please don't object to it otherwise you will be guilty of the crime of being anti-Constitutional to the grief and indignation of scandalised Liberals, Independents and other constitutionalists.

* * * *

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya, we note, made a sensational and lightingly Congressman-like speech at Faizpur. He even went so far as to assert that our present status ought to be a matter of "shame and sorrow" to every Indian.

We leave it to our esteemed Liberal contemporary, the 'Leader' of Allahabad to give an energetic and more or less biting retort to the Pundit.

* * * *

But we cannot help correcting a glaring mis-statement. Talking of Kisans, Malaviyaji said "Children did not have enough food to eat, nor enough clothing to wear. The remedy for all this lay in Swaraj."

It didn't and it doesn't. The remedy for all this lies in contribution, by a number of public-spirited officials and non-officials, of stud bulls to the Pinjrapoles of large towns in India.

* * * *

Indian Dress, Handicrafts, Etc., Are India's Spiritual Expression.

—Headline to an address by Rukminidevi.

Does Sir Phiroze Sethna, for instance, know this?

* * * *

American aircraft firms have booked orders to ship aeroplanes of the value of half a million sterling to the Spanish Government.

The Fuhrer's dilemma is: how and where to stop it. You see, there is the danger that the American merchant vessel and Government might not accept the German warships "friendly greetings" as genuine.

* * * *

According to the Basque Government, the German ship "Palos" contained "contraband war material".

It did. Of course, it did from the point of view of the Spanish Government. But the will of Der Fuhrer is International Law—Mr. Anthony Eden readily assenting.

* * * *

Moving his resolution on the Frontier, Sjt. Bhulabhai Desai declared that "Government was only intent upon spending the army budget on one pretext or the other."

But what is the grouse? Isn't "Road-building" as such serious risk a magnificent example of Government's "Nation-Building" determination?

* * * *

'What is a bankrupt?'

'A man who gives everything to his lawyers to keep his creditors from getting it!'

Liberals Reiterate Their Dominion Status

New Act, A Definite Advance On Present Constitution!

APPEAL TO CONGRESS TO ACCEPT OFFICE

"It has often and very rightly been said that, written on the walls of the India Office, are the words—'Always Late'. Great caution, and hesitation to do the right thing at the right moment, has caused both the Government and the Peoples of India great uneasiness and anxiety. Caution we can understand; it is characteristic of the British nation. But when, in the face of repeated warnings, it leads to discontent and grave agitation, it cannot be characterised as caution; it only betrays a lack of a sense of reality", in these words Sir Cowasji Jehangir concluded his presidential address at the 18th Session of the National Liberal Federation of India, at Lucknow, on Tuesday evening, extracts from which are given below:—

After paying a tribute to the distinguished Liberals whom the country lost during the last year, and after making a rapid survey of the political developments in the country on the eve of the new constitution. Sir Cowasji while stressing once again their goal of Dominion Status reiterates the Liberals' dissatisfaction with the Government of India Act of 1935, and observes regarding the various provisions therein:—

Reconciled as we are to Defence being a Reserved Subject, believing this to be inevitable under present conditions we have great anxiety as to the control that will be exercised under the future Constitution over the largest spending department of the Government of India. At present, there are at least three Indian Members in the Government of India who can, if they choose, keep a vigilant eye over Army administration. But in future, the Governor General, assisted by a Councillor appointed at his discretion will solely determine Army policy. A mere injunction to encourage joint consultations between the Ministers and those who have real authority may or may not fructify. Past experience of the actual working of such joint consultations in provincial Governments has not been too happy. We would like to have seen a provision, whereby the Army Councillor would have been a non-official Indian and preferably an elected member of the Legislature. Indianisation of the Army will be just as uncertain a factor as it is to-day. At present, the Finance Member is the watch-dog of the Finances generally, including the Army. There ought to have been some provision, whereby the Finance Member should have power to exercise Treasury control, provided that, in cases of differences of opinion, the Governor-General's decision should be final. Some statutory power should have been given to the Federal Government to consider Army policy and the annual Army Budget Estimates. Such demands were considered only reasonable, considering the scale of Army expenditure in India as compared with the total revenues of the Central Government.

FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS

We have objected to several of the Financial Safeguards. One of their important objects was to safeguard the sterling obligations of India. We considered that the risk was greatly exaggerated by interested parties in England and, it may have been, for political purposes. State Railways and Irrigation Works are responsible for a major portion of India's debt and even of this, a major portion has been incurred in India and held by Indians themselves. But, taking for granted, that some safeguard was in the interests of India herself, the special responsibilities in respect of financial stability and credit imposed upon the Governor-General, need not have been in such vague terms. I will be the first to admit that under all conditions, India's credit should be safeguarded, and no Federal Government and Legislature would ever think of bringing their motherland to financial ruin. But even if there was such a possibility, there was no reason to give the Governor-General unlimited power under the pretence of safeguarding the financial stability and credit of India. With the constitution as it stands, there are chances of a weak Finance Member allowing others to usurp his powers and prerogatives. With a strong Finance Member, there is every chance of there being a deadlock which could have been avoided by a clearer definition of when and how the reserve powers should be exercised.

COMMERCIAL DISCRIMINATIONS.

Another safeguard which has agitated mercantile and industrial India to a great extent, is what has been known as safeguards against commercial discrimination. Such discrimination can be divided into two classes: Legislative discrimination and administrative discrimination. The former is something we can understand, even if we do not agree. But the latter is certainly vague and may be the cause of considerable friction, leading readily to a deadlock in the administration.

In a report of a Committee over which the late Pandit Motilal Nehru presided, are to be found the following significant words: "It is inconceivable that there can be any discriminatory legislation against any community doing business lawfully in India." Englishmen must, much more so than in the past, continue to hold their own on merits, and must not depend on any special favours from Government. I feel confident that real merit will be recognised by Indians much more in the future than in the past, and Englishmen must be prepared for the time when there will be no safeguards in any legislation regulating the administration of this country.

ADMINISTRATIVE DISCRIMINATION.

If legislative discrimination is understandable, administrative discrimination appears to us not only irritating and giving grounds for serious suspicions, but unworkable and unpractical. To give an example, suppose an important and large contract is to be given by Government, and tenders have been invited. An English firm's tender shows a slightly lower cost than the Indian tender. Would it be administrative discrimination to accept the Indian tender, notwithstanding that, by its acceptance, there would be found more employment for Indian labour and a greater use of Indian material?

The Governor of a province may be placed in a most invidious position. The British Firm may claim its pound of flesh, the Indian firm may demand equity and justice. But the worst aspect is that, in preventing legitimate discrimination, the Central and Provincial Governments may be driven to State Socialism to keep within the four corners of the Act.

Resignation, Not Dismissal

I am perfectly aware of the criticism of those of our countrymen who are against acceptance of office. They doubt the utility of becoming Ministers when the most important Government servants are recruited by another authority and will constantly look to that other authority for redress against supposed grievances. This, it is said, must lead to defiance, lack of authority and a failure to effectively carry out policies that may be decided by Ministers. I admit that, in theory these objections are valid and that, to some, may even appear insurmountable. But I have already once publicly said that I personally believe that these very officers, when put to the test, will be found prepared to carry out loyally and conscientiously, the policies of the Governments of the Provinces. It will be for the Ministers to exact discipline and loyalty; but if experience shows that, even after making reasonable demands, such as would be made by Ministers in any country under a democratic form of Government, Government Servants do not respond although dismissal may not be possible, the

(Continued on page 13)

Faith In

Sir Cowasji Jehangir who presided over the 18th Annual Session of the National Liberal Federation at Lucknow.

SETALWAD RAISES "RED" BOGEY

Liberalism Is The Only Saviour Against Socialism, He Says

LUCKNOW: Dec. 29.

The eighteenth session of the National Liberal Federation of India opened in Ganga Prasad Memorial Hall, Lucknow, this afternoon, under the presidency of Sir Cowasji Jehangir. About 100 delegates from various provinces of India attended. Prominent among those sitting on the dais were Sir Chimanlal Setalwad, Lady Jehangir, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Mirza Samiulla Beg, Chief Justice, Hyderabad, Dr. Jugal Narain Mulla, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, Mr. Venketarama Sastri, Mr. J. N. Basu, and Mr. C. Y. Chintamani.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir was accorded a great reception on arrival and entered the hall in a procession consisting of the ex-presidents, acting Chairman and members of the Reception Committee.

The proceedings commenced with "Vande-Mataram" song and prayer.

Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, did not attend owing to ill health and his address was read out by his brother Rai Bahadur Thakur Hanuman Singh. A number of messages wishing success to the Federation were read out including those of Sir P. S. Shivaswami Ayyer, Mr. G. A. Nateson, Mr. Keshav Rao Pradhan, Sir Govind Rao Pradhan, Mr. B. S. Kamath, Mr. D. G. Dalvi and others.

"RED" BOGEY.

Sir Chimanlal Setalwad proposing the election of Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that they were meeting at present at somewhat critical stage of their political evolution On the one hand they had the British Government, unresponsive to public demands and on the other they had the restless spirits who wanted Socialism of the Soviet Russian type to be established in the country. Even Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Congress President, wanted Socialism of that type. People should, therefore, beware what was going to happen in the country and gather under the banner of Liberalism.

Continuing Sir Chimanlal paid rich tributes to Sir Cowasji's "arduous work" in the cause of the country and said he eminently deserved to preside over the Liberal Federation's deliberations.

The proposal was supported by Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. J. N. Basu, Mr Venkatarama Shastri and Diwan Bahadur Brahma.

Sir Cowasji took the chair and delivered his presidential address

Thereafter to-day's session adjourned after electing the Subjects Committee.

The session will be continued to-morrow.—United Press.

A. G. HALES DEAD

Prolific Writer And Adventurer

LONDON, Dec. 29.

The death has occurred of the author, Mr. A. G. Hales.—Reuter.

(Mr. A. G. Hales, author and journalist was born in Australia in 1870. He travelled over a great deal of the world, partly as special correspondent and partly in search of sport and adventure.

He followed mining for years, and had been on nearly every known mining field in the world. He studied the mining, pastoral and agricultural possibilities in South America.

He wrote many poems, ballads and short plays, besides several other books).

5,000 PRIESTS KILLED IN CIVIL WAR

AVILA, Dec. 29.

Monsignor Goma, Primate of Spain, Archbishop of Toledo, returned from Rome where he was twice received by the Pope.

The Primate is reported to have declared that ten bishops and five thousand priests from a total of thirty-five thousand have been killed since the outbreak of the Civil War.—Reuter.

British Embassy In Spain Removed To Valencia

MADRID, Dec. 29.

With the decision to move the British Embassy to Valencia some two hundred remaining members of the British colony have twenty-four hours to decide whether they wish to be evacuated.

There was a pathetic scene when Mr. Forbes explained the position to them at a special meeting in the Embassy.

Many are British only because they were born in Gibraltar or other in nearby British territory, and unless they decide to be evacuated their lives may be endangered when they no longer have the sanctuary in the Embassy.—Reuter.

INSURGENTS CLAIM CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN TANKS

SEVILLE, Dec. 29.

Insurgents claims the capture of five Russian tanks on the Teruel front making the total captures in recent weeks 49.—Reuter.

Caballero's Son Still Alive

AVILA, Dec. 29.

Reports that Senor Caballero's son is dead are officially denied. It is declared that the captors are treating him well.—Reuter.

Demand For Effective Measures Against Enlistment

RUGBY, Dec. 28.

The growing concern of the British Government at the increasing number of foreigners entering Spain to take service in the contending armies is reflected in measures taken yesterday at Berlin, Rome, Lisbon and Moscow urging that the Governments in each of these four capitals should immediately institute necessary legislative or other measures to prevent their nationals leaving their territory for service in Spain.

The decision to take this step was reached on Christmas Eve after consultation with the French Government, whose representatives in the four countries concerned took similar action. The importance of effecting an agreement for the prohibition of enlistment of foreign nationals has been emphasised at recent meetings of the Non-Intervention Committee, and at last Wednesday's meeting Lord Plymouth the Chairman, appealed for immediate action.—B. O. W

B. N. R STRIKERS FIRM

KHARAGPUR, Dec. 29.

Mr. Ramalingam, Vice-President of the Labour Union, Kharagpur, wires to the "United Press":—

"Strikers at Kharagpur are firm and peaceful. Garden Reach strikers are steady. At Adra strikers are firm. The Chowrasi station staff including the Weigh Bridge clerks and the carriage staff have joined the strike. At Rajgangpur the engineering gangs are on strike. At Nagbhir 80 per cent of workers have joined the strike. All other centres are reported to be peaceful and firm.

"The M. . M. Railway Union sympathises with the strikers and warns outside workers not to "black leg".—United Press.

NAGPUR CALL TO FEDERATION

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

Over 1,000 B. N. R. strikers marched in a procession to-day from Craddock Market along with textile and G.I.P. workers carrying "red" flags with placards and shouting working class slogans.

The procession after passing the main roads of the city terminated at Chitnis Park where a public meeting was held, Mr. Mohanlal presiding.

The meeting adopted a resolution urging the Railwaymen's Federation to declare a general strike in railways in case the Agent of the B. N. R. remained unmindful of the workers' struggle.

Messrs. Mote, Jagam, Pannalal, Rao Saheb Fulay, M.L.C. Dr. Paranjpe and others addressed the meeting.—United Press.

This is one of the first pictures received in London of the evacuation of some 60,000 women and children from the beleaguered city of Madrid. Since the siege began it is reported that 250,000 women and children have been evacuated from Madrid.

VOLUNTEERS FOR SPAIN

Soviet Agrees To Ban Proposed By Britain And France

MOSCOW, December 29.

M. Litvinov has informed the British and French Ambassadors that the Soviet agrees in principle with the British and French notes regarding the banning of volunteers to Spain.

The British Government has not yet received replies from any other Governments on this subject.—Reuter.

"PALOS" RELEASED FROM BILBAO

But Incident Not Closed Yet

BERLIN, December 29.

It is officially announced that the German steamer "Palos" has been released from Bilbao on the demand of the German cruiser "Koenigsberg" and has resumed her voyage. The announcement says that is a Spanish citizen aboard the "Palos", and thus on German territory, is being detained, as well as part of the cargo, and therefore a complete settlement of the incident has still to be made.—Reuter.

"PALOS" AFFAIR BEING MINIMISED

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

Evidence that Germany is hoping to settle the "Palos" affair without display of force is forthcoming from official circles. No fresh war ships have been despatched to Spain and in contrast to the strong statements made on Saturday, there is now a disposition to minimise the affair.—Reuter.

ALL INDIA RICE FORECAST

CALCUTTA: Dec. 29

A summary of the All-India second rice forecast shows 81,446,000 acres for 1936-37, compared with 80,736,000 acres (revised) for 1935-36 (corresponding period). There is an increase of one per cent. The condition of the crop is on the whole good.—A. P.

LINER ON FIRE

LONDON: Dec. 29.

The Brocklebank liner, "Manaar", from Calcutta 'en route' to London has reported a serious fire in number three hold. She is proceeding to Lisbon.—Reuter's Special.

NEW ARSENALS FOR BRITAIN

LONDON, December 29.

It is officially stated that Contracts will be signed shortly for the transfer of shell filling and other explosive departments from Woolwich to four arsenals, situated, near Chorley (Lancs.), Bridgend (Glamorgan), Irvine (Ayrshire), and Hereford. The Chorley factory will cover 900 acres. The new arsenals are less open to air attack than Woolwich.—Reuter.

American 'Planes For Spain

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

Licence for the first shipment of aeroplanes from the United States to the Spanish Government has been granted to a firm of aircraft brokers.

The total value of the shipment is about half a million sterling.

While Government hitherto by "use of moral suasion" prevented filing applications for licences for the export of arms, the State Department emphasises that it has no authority under the neutrality act to refuse licences.—Reuter.

'RECALL TO RELIGION"

Primate's Anxiety For "Old Standard Of Morality"

LONDON, Dec 29.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his "Recall to Religion" broadcast address last night, commented on the slackening and scorning of old standards of morality.

He asked, could there be a more timely occasion for a recall to religion than in the coming Coronation year.

He hoped that leaders of all religious denominations would prepare the people for their share in the Coronation, which meant their consecration with and through the King to God.

CHIANG-KAI-SHEK BACK IN OFFICE

NANKING: Dec. 29.

General Chiang Kai-Shek is resuming his duties as Premier and Generalissimo, according to an official announcement disposing of the rumours that he is resigning.—Reuter.

MEAGRE RISE IN FRENCH CENSUS

71,000 Increase In Five Years

(SPECIAL CABLE)

PARIS: Dec. 29.

French population has only increased by 71,000 in the past five years according to official census figures.

The population is 41,906,000 of which 2,453,000 are foreigners.

Algeria has seven and a quarter million inhabitants, including nearly a million Europeans.

EX-CHAMPION FOUND SHOT DEAD

LONDON, Dec. 29.

Captain David Bogie a former champion of India was found shot dead. He had 300 shooting trophies and lost his fortune after return from India. Reuter.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The engagement is announced of Miss Violet Margaret Bartholomew, daughter of Lieut.-General Sir William Bartholomew and Mr. Humphrey Trevelyan, son of the Reverend G. P. Treyelyan of Salisbury.—Reuter.

"DELIVERED TO WRONG ADDRESS"

Berlin Views Of Anglo-French Non-Intervention Proposals

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

British and French representations regarding Non-Intervention in Spain are characterised in official commentary as diplomatic note "delivered to wrong address".

It is pointed out that Germany made far reaching proposals regarding volunteers but the success of their efforts were sabotaged from the beginning by the attitude of the Soviet and leading French circles. It is added that the damage caused by this attitude can scarcely be repaired by belated diplomatic activity.

It seems unlikely that immediate reply will be given to Anglo-French questions which the Spokesman described as "not entirely simple".—Reuter.

NAZI LABOUR SERVICE LEADER'S CLAIM

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

Increase in the number of Labour service men by 50 per cent. during coming two and a half years is announced by the leader of the Labour Service, Herr Hiel, who declared that Herr Hitler's four-year plan had confronted them with a great and beautiful task.

Herr Hiel also foreshadowed doubling the number of girls in the Labour Service.—Reuter.

THE AGA KHAN

May Not Come To India In January

His Highness the Aga Khan has cabled to his followers, the Ismaili Khojas of Zanzibar, stating that His Highness is arriving in Zanzibar on 21st January.

It is probable that His Highness will not come to India as he was expected to do. His Highness was expected to arrive in India on the 7th January.

I am returning to Zanzibar East Africa on the 6th January by s. s. "Takliwa," please take note in your worthy paper.

BERLIN, Dec. 28.

Trade and Financial Agreement between Germany and Soviet has been prolonged for another year.—Reuter's Special.

Council President, A Whole-Time Paid Servant

Congress Nominee's Objections Against Sir Sita Ram Upheld By Returning Officer

(From Our Correspondent).
MEERUT, (By Mail).

Mr. T. J. C. Acton, Returning Officer, Meerut, has passed orders on the objections which were raised by Mr. Asaf Ali, on behalf of Pandit Pearey Lal Sharma, the Congress nominee from the Meerut - Hapur - Bulandshahar-Khurja Nagina General Urban Constituency to the United Provinces Legislative Assembly against the candidature of Dr. Sir Sita Ram from the same Constituency.

Objections to the nomination of Sir Sita Ram were as follows:—

Sir Sita Ram is disqualified from being chosen as a member of the United Provinces Legislative Assembly under Section 69 (a) of the Government of India Act 1935 in as much as (1) he holds an office of profit under the Crown and (2) he is not protected under Section 69 (4) or Sec. 307 (a) or (b).

TEXT OF THE ORDER.

The following is the full text of the order:—

Section 69 of the Government of India Act 1935 disqualifies a person from membership of a Provincial Assembly if he holds any office of profit under the Crown in India. 307 removes that disqualification for the purposes of the first elections under the Act in the case of a person who holds an office which is not a whole time office, remunerated either by salaries or by fees.'

It is urged that the office of the President of the U.P., Council is a whole time office remunerated by salary and an office under Crown and that Sir Sita Ram is, therefore, disqualified from membership of the Provincial Assembly.

It must be held, I think, that the office in question is a whole time office, within the usual meaning of those words and there is nothing in the Government of India Act to justify the assignment of any special meaning to the words as used in Section 307.

The Provincial Government emphasised in the debate on the U. P. Legislative Council Salary of President Act 1925 that the opinion of the Select Committee was that the President should be a whole time servant of the Council (U. P., Council Proceedings 5.3. 1925)

Spreading The Congress Message

HOW THOUSANDS OF VOLUNTEERS ARE SERVING THE COUNTRY

Mr. B. Mohanlal Saksena M.L.A. who has been touring the United Provinces in connection with the Congress Election Campaign has issued the following statement to the press:—

During the last eight weeks I have been able to visit over fifty constituencies. I have covered over three thousand miles and seen the village life with all its miseries and sufferings. Dirt, disease, hunger and nakedness literally stalk the countryside. The condition of peasantry particularly in the land of Talukdars is simply deplorable. The lot of the petty Zamindars is not better. The little silver and the gold they had, has practically gone and they have no credit facilities. Besides the heavy incidence of rent and revenue, they have to bear the evergrowing burden of indirect taxes on the necessaries of life. It is said in America every fourth man has got an automobile, in India it would be wrong to say that not even the tenth man has got a pair of country-made shoes.

CONGRESS MESSAGE

The much-boosted Rural Uplift Scheme of the Government with its radio broadcasting and gramophone records and the Agricultural Indebtedness Relief measures have scarcely scratched the life and death problems affecting lacs of villages in India. It is literally true that the villager in these provinces to-day somehow drags on his existence and has no zest in life. The topheavy structure of society with its present worn-out and rickety foundation cannot last long. I have attended hundreds of meetings and spoken to thousands of people. I have seen their sallow faces with sunken eyes and protruding cheek-bones. Inspite of threats from the agents of big landlords, and at certain places even from the police, they have come and listened to the message of the Congress. They know of no other parties except the Government and its 'jo-hukums' and Mahatma Gandhi and his followers, the Congressmen. They have not even heard the names of other parties, not to speak of their leaders. I wish the Editors of the "Leader" and the "Pioneer," the champions of the Liberal and the National Agriculturist Parties, instead of vilifying and ridiculing the Congress could undertake a tour of the village in support of their party's candidates. I am sure it would prove an eye-opener and they would write in different strain.

ONLY HOPE

The poverty and unemployment in the country are simply staggering and does the new constitution which Government desires the Congressmen to work, offer the slightest scope for fighting them? The Congress is the only hope of the masses and wherever I have gone I have found enthusiasm for it. Those who are opposing the Congress candidates are doing so as individuals and are raising sectarian and parochial issues. Even those whose names have been announced on behalf of parties other than the Congress, rely more on the length of their purses than on the soundness of the programme and the policy. Some of the prominent members and the office-bearers of these parties have evn declined to stand as party candidates.

I was deeply impressed by the selfless manner in which thousands of volunteers are engaged in carrying the message of Congress from hamlet to hamlet. Most of them have not got even a blanket to cover themselves or a pair of chappals to protect their feet from frost bite. It was indeed very pathetic to see hundreds of them creeping inside payal straw to protect themselves from cold at night and yet they would not be tempted by money which is being lavishly offered and spent from the other side. They would rather starve and would work for the Congress than go to the other side. They supply the real strength to the Congress and my head bends down in honour of their suffering and sacrifice.

CONFERENCES AT HAMPI

(From A Correspondent)
HAMPI (By Mail).

The Karnatak Historical Conference as part of the Vijayanagar Sexcentenary celebrations, opened on Saturday last. Salatore in his Reception address dealt with the salient points of Vijayanagar history.

Dr. Krishna, President, reviewed the researches in Karnataka and Vijayanagar history. Resolutions passed include expressing condolence on the death of Mr. R. Narasimhachari, urging Nizam to publish Epigraphic researches and the Government Archaeological Department to take a systematic survey of North Karnataka districts, requesting Mysore Government to organise a museum of Karnataka antiquities, proposing publication of history of Karnataka and its culture; congratulating Hospet Municipal Council for proposing the name of Vijayanagar for Hospet. Various scholars read papers on Vijayanagar history.

The Kannada Literary Conference commenced on the same afternoon. Dr. Nandimat, Reception Chairman, welcomed the delegates. Mr. B. M. Sri Kantayya delivered his presidential address. Whether literature was for teaching principles or affording pleasure formed the main topic of discussion. Papers were also read.

Ayurvedic Conference was held under the presidentship of Dr. Manindranath Mukerji the same afternoon.

Karnataka Physical Culture Conference was held on Sunday last at Hampi under presidentship of Prof. K. V. Iyer of Bangalore. Resolution passed appointing a Committee for organising a Central Physical Culture Institute.

Karnataka Commercial Conference was held under the presidentship of Mr. Sitaramayya of Bangalore. Imposing physical culture demonstrations by various physical institutions were held on Sunday.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Loud Speakers At Congress

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We find a statement in your paper of to-day's date regarding our loudspeakers used at the last sessions of the Indian National Congress held at Faizpur saying that "owing to intense cold Mobiloil got frozen for which they could not work and the Subjects Committee meeting was delayed this morning." i.e. on the 28th instant.

With regard to this we have to inform you that we have received a telegram from the Publicity Committee of the Congress informing us that "Loud speakers arrangements made by Chicago Radio worked with perfect arrangements throughout session."

Thus you will find that the responsible members of the Congress have contradicted the statement you have received from the United Press. In view of this we have to request you to kindly publish this piece of information in your esteemed journal at your earliest and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

Chicago Telephone & Radio Co.,
MANAGER.

Muslims And Assembly Elections

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We have now the list of the Muslim Candidates and I hope every Muslim voter will vote for the real merits. We had hoped the Muslim League would help us by their selections but it is now quite clear that they have not succeeded in choosing the right sort of Candidates. It must be said some attempts were made to put right the Working Committees' wrong decisions and so far that is creditable to Mr. Jinnah, but I must say that it was not right for even Mr. Jinnah to attempt to ask Mr. Rowji to retire from East Khandesh and this is quite clear from Mr. Rowji's letter. What wider interest of the League were involved which made Mr. Jinnah send away Mr. Mohomed Suleman from Bombay and place Mr. Husein Begmohomed we are certainly entitled to know, more as one fails to see the difference between these two, gentlemen so far as qualifications even concerned. I ask why when Mr. Jinnah induced Mr. Mohomed to leave Bombay he did not keep one seat vacant or why did he not insist on Mr. M. Allabux to retire? If he had done either most of us would have had the satisfaction to feel that Mr. Jinnah did not wish to force the League candidates, whether deserving or not. Even now Mr. Jinnah can use his great influence and respect public feelings because he is now a Dictator and it is not yet too late. I have also to suggest that so far as Council election is concerned there is now in the field Dr. A. Hamid. Surely he is a deserving candidate and it would be better if Mr. Jinnah were to use his great influence with Sir Currimbhoy and ask him to retire as he used with Mr. Mohomed Suleman and Mr. Rowji and if he did so I assure Mr. Jinnah that the Muslim public will much appreciate his action. Sir Currimbhoy is very young both in age and in public life and he can wait, in fact it will be wise on the part of Sir Currimbhoy himself to offer to retire and Mr. Jinnah to accept. I can honestly assure my Muslim brethren that I know very well Syed Abdullah Brelvi as well as Dr. A. Hamid. They are, I can say with confident, as good Muslims as any and they could well be trusted to watch the Muslim interests and at the same time be able to do creditable service to the country. Therefore, please do not forget them, specially when other communities are sending their best men.—Yours etc.,

SHAIK MOHOMED SHAIK YACUB.

B.I.T. Chawl At Bhendi Bazar

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is gratifying to note that the Bombay Municipal Corporation (B.I.T.) has, at long last, taken up the suggestions made some months back in these very columns about improving and beautifying the plot which may rightly be called the Muslim Colony at Bhendi Bazar. The ground is no doubt being improved at great expense, but the people staying in those chawls will not feel comfortable so long as lighting arrangements are not made in all the buildings. I am informed that several serious accidents have taken place in the past owing to this great defect. Will the Corporation attend to this most important matter and redress the long-standing grievance at an early date?—Yours, etc.,

SYMPATHY.

Karnatak Day

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I crave the hospitality of your columns for correcting a misunderstanding caused by the comments of your staff correspondent in your issue dated the 24th December. In the third para of the comments, it has been stated that the organisers of the All-Bombay Karnatak Day encountered apathy from the Karnatak organisations in the city, though letters had been addressed to them in the matter one year ago. The letters referred to by your correspondent as having been addressed to the various organisations, were in connection with the proposal, on behalf of the Reception Committee of the Karnatak Sahitya Sammelan held in December last, of having a Federation of all the Karnatak Organisations of Bombay. It is really deplorable, as your correspondent has rightly observed, that except only one institution viz., the Coorg Association, no other Karnatak organisation should have thought it fit to reply to that letter as yet. It was mainly with a view to guage the opinion of all these institutions and the extent of their co-operation in the matter that the proposal of celebrating the All-Bombay Karnatak Day was mooted and carried through. In regard to the celebration of this Day also, letters had been addressed to almost all the Karnatak institutions in the city inviting both co-operation and financial help, as four-anna membership would not yield any appreciable income. The Karnatak Association and the Kanara Students' Union are the only institutions which have helped us so far financially by donating Rs. 10 each. It is reported that other institutions are still considering our request in the matter, Secretaries or other office-bearers of almost all the institutions were approached and it is gratifying to note that they individually did their best to help us.

In regard to the fixing of the date for the Day, the middle of December was tentatively fixed at the meeting of the leaders held on the 1st of November, and this was immediately published in the Bombay dailies. By the end of November the date was definitely fixed as being 20th December. Accordingly some institutions, which were proposing to hold functions on that date, postponed them to a later date, so as to be able to participate in the Day. The Mysore Association, it is understood, had fixed the date of their Annual meeting prior to the fixture of the date for the All-Bombay Karnatak Day. It is now represented that they could not have postponed their meeting, as they were bound by the Rules under the Act to hold it before the end of December. There was thus no intentional non-participation by the Mysore Association in the celebration of the All-Bombay Karnatak Day.—Yours, etc.,

KARNATAKI.

"Steel Prices & Consumers"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—During the last four months there has been a rise of about 30 to 40 per cent. in steel prices and market reports prophesy further rise. Tatas have taken advantage of the same and have increased their prices considerably. If one looks to the Stock Exchange quotations one finds that Tata Ordinary and Deferred Shares which were available in 1931 at Rs. 8 and Rs. 30 respectively have now been quoted at Rs. 247 and Rs. 950, a rise of three thousand per cent. From the above figures if one comes to the conclusion that the protection given by Government really goes to the benefit of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. he is not wrong. In the Tariff Board Report, Chapter VI, paragraph 109, there is a provision that in case of rise in steel prices, the Governor-General in Council retains the right to lower the duties on foreign Steel for the benefit of consumers. Is it not now the duty of the Government to take immediate steps to lower the duties or to force the Tatas to make reductions in their steel prices for the benefit of Consumers? This rise will also retard the progress of building and other industries dependent on iron and steel.—Yours, etc.,

HARD-HIT CONSUMER.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Bhavnagar Diwan

EXPERIENCED says, referring to the expected retirement of Sir Prabhashankar Pattani from the Dewanship of Bhavnagar, that it would be most advisable to appoint as his successor Mr. Owen Tudar, who has already served the State during the minority of the present Maharajah.

Birth Control

DR. C. N. DESAI (Nar, Baroda) condemns the practice of artificial birth-control and pleads for self-restraint as the sole means of checking population.

Colossal Rise In Rural Indebtedness

Reserve Bank's Solution For Relieving Burden

NEW DELHI, Decembe, 29.

Fulfilling the statutory obligation imposed by section 55 (1) (B) of the Reserve Bank Act, the Agriculture Credit Department of the Reserve Bank has submitted to the Government of India, an interesting preliminary survey of agricultural credit in the country.

The bank explains its inability to make final proposals for legislation on the basis of the Provincial Government's replies to its suggestions.

The survey stresses two important aspects of a complex problem, namely the need for reducing debt and restricting credit, at the same time providing the peasant with suitable additional occupation to enable him to supplement his meagre income from agriculture.

COLOSSAL FIGURE

Surveying the present position, the report considers that although rural indebtedness, calculated by the Central Banking Enquiry Committee at 900 crores may have increased further, the problem cannot be solved by wiping out or reducing the previous debt. But measures will be necessary to prevent a relapse. It is suggested that the total future liability, after the liquidation of the previous debts of agriculturists, might be limited, so as to enable the debt to be liquidated after providing for the bare necessities of life to the debtor.

LAND MORTGAGE CORPORATION

The bank expresses the opinion that the machinery of the commercial banks is not suitable for long term credit, and that each province should have a land mortgage corporation. As regards short term credit for marketing, a suggestion has been made that in order to enable commercial banks to provide marketing finance, the business should be carried through bills of exchange, and as an initial step, the stamp duty on all bills of less than one year's usance should be reduced to a uniform rate of two annes per one thousand rupees.

VILLAGE MONEY-LENDER

The report makes important recommendations respecting short term credit for production by reorganizing and restricting co-operative societies to loans for one year. The report expresses the opinion that the rates charged by the village money-lender are not so fantastically high as they sometimes appear, in view of the risks against which he must insure himself. To eliminate the institution of the village money-lender would seriously dislocate village economy. The compulsory licensing of all, the registration of approved money-lenders and the applying of restrictive legislation to agriculturist money-lenders should go a long way to restore harmony between the agriculturist and the village money-lenders.—A.P.

New Education System To Tackle Unemployment

Central Advisory Committee's Discussions: Decision To Hear Views Of Inter-Varsity Board

The problem of educational reconstruction and unemployment was again the main subject of deliberation before the Central Advisory Board of Education which met recently in Delhi. The Board had under consideration the recommendations made by the Unemployment Committee, United Provinces, 1935.

HIGHER FEES?

Certain recommendations of this Committee regarding University education, on which the Government of India also felt that it would be advantageous to obtain the views of the local Governments in order that they might be placed before the Board for consideration, related to

(a) the raising of fees charged in universities;

(b) the prescribing of limit to admission of students to Universities.

(c) the content of education as given in the universities, i.e., the need of greater stress on scientific and vocational education;

(d) the system of co-ordination between different universities so as to secure uniformity of standards and prevent unhealthy competition.

(e) the setting up of an Advisory Grants Committee to advise the Ministry of Education in regard to the grants which are made to the Universities for research work, and

(f) the sending of students overseas for further education.

The entire subject was again considered by the Board, particularly in regard to unemployment amongst the educated classes and the importance of obtaining reliable statistics. After a general discussion the Board decided that the views of the Inter University Board should first be obtained on the recommendations relating to University Education, and the matter be then discussed further by the Board.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

Another subject of considerable importance that engaged the attention of the Board was the problem of primary education. Neither the administration nor the progress of primary education in India, the Board felt, was satisfactory. To get the question examined more carefully, the Board decided to refer the matter to its Vernacular Education Sub-Committee, with definite suggestions in regard to the nature of administration and control of primary education. At present the metohds of administration and control vary from Province to Province. After the Sub-Committee has reported, the Board will consider the recommendations made and the action which should be taken on these recommendations.

EDUCATION FOR GIRLS

The problem of primary education for girls was also considered. At its first meeting held in December 1935, the Board had set up 'inter alia' a committee to study the problems connected with the education of girls. This Committee to which had been co-opted persons possessed of experience in the education of girls, met in Simla in September 1936, to examine the problems of education of girls at the primary stage. The report which the Committee submitted was considered by the Board at the meeting. The Board generally approved of the recommendations made, and decided that they should be forwarded to local Governments for their comments, and that at the same time a Sub-Committee should be appointed to consider the question of a suitable curriculum for primary schools for girls in India.

C. P. MUSLIMS' S.O.S. TO JINNAH

Call To Settle Rival Parliamentary Boards' Dispute

(From Our Correspondent)
NAGPUR: Dec. 29.

In response to a number of S.O.S. messages from Nagpur Muslims, Mr. M. A. Jinnah will be arriving at Nagpur on January 1. to settle the dispute between two rival Muslim Parliamentary Boards.

JINNAH TO MAKE FINAL EFFORT

NAGPUR, Dec. 29.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League Board has telegraphed to Mr. Samiullah Khan, Mayor of Nagpur, intimating that he will reach Nagpur on January 1 and hear the view-points of the two rival sections of Muslims in matters relating to the ensuing elections.

It therefore appears that Mr. Jinnah will make a final effort in Nagpur next week to restore harmony and unity among Muslims in the province, and will endeavour to draw up a list of fourteen candidates which are acceptable to both sections and which will be binding on them.

Representatives from both parties, it is stated, have assured Mr. Jinnah that they will accept his decision without any reservations.—A. P.

C. P. MUSLIMS STILL AT VARIANCE

Jinnah's Compromise Suggestion Not Acceptable?

NAGPUR: Dec. 29.

Efforts aiming at mutual understanding and co-operation between the two groups of Muslims in the province, in matters relating to the forthcoming elections have failed. The representatives of both sections saw Mr. M. A. Jinnah, last week in Bombay, who after consultations with their spokesmen, suggested a list of 14 candidates acceptable to both sides, to contest the elections in the province on the Muslim League ticket.

It might be recalled that each group announced its own candidates to contest the fourteen seats allotted to Muslims in the Province even though both sections were in agreement as regards the policy of the Muslim League, its aim and objects, differences resulting on the formation of a separation Election Board from the Provincial League Board have arisen over the working of the latter Board. Mr. M. A. Jinnah, brought about an understanding between the two sections but one section headed by Syed Rauff Shah, M.L.C., intimated its inability to accept the compromise owing to differences among his Party members.

Mr. M. Y. Shariff, spokesman of the other group (the Provincial League Board) announced the failure of the compromise talks at a Muslim meeting last night. He added that it was unfortunate that an election fight between the two groups was inevitable.—A. P.

"CAN NEVER BE ENGLISH"

Mahatma On India's National Language

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 28.

Gandhiji gave the following message to the Hindi Conference: "I am sorry that by reason of my silence, I cannot say anything to-day. I have no doubt in my mind that some common language is necessary for the whole of Hindustan, in order that we may communicate with one another. Nor have I any doubt in respect of this question namely whether that language should be in Hindi or Hindustani. Language is really that language, which Hindu and Mussaimans alike can understand. Its place can never be taken by English."—A.P.

FIRST CHARGE ON STATE REVENUES

"Govt. Must Reorganise Rural Medical Relief"

(From Our Correspondent)
KARACHI, Dec. 28.

Resolutions touching public health and rural sanitation came up for discussion before the All India Medical Conference which concluded its session this afternoon.

The conference viewing great concern the recent influx of a number of doctors from foreign countries requests Government to take steps to prevent such influx and opines that Government should revise Public Health policy under the reformed constitution. It urges Government to make Public Health in the village reorganisation as the first charge on state revenues; set up rural medical relief, organise health and sanitation committees, promote child maternity welfare, undertake drainage and sanitary schemes in water logged areas and push anti-malarial measures.

The conference protests against the recent notification of the Secretary of State reserving high administrative appointments and research posts for I.M.S.

The next session will be held at Madras.—A. P. Special.

WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN FOR VICTORY AT POLLS

(Continued from page 1.)

with the growth of the work of the Congress Secretariat.-

CONVERT TO VILLAGE SESSION

Referring to the venue of the future Congress sessions, the Congress President said:—

"I have become a convert to the idea of village Congress. I was not.....

Mr. Satyamurthi: "Too rapid!"

Pandit Jawaharlal: "I was not enamoured of village Congress sessions, though our touch with village has been living. I do not mean to say that all Congress sessions should always be held in villages. But having seen what I have seen here—not so much the arrangement part here, although having regard to the difficulties it was remarkable and I think that Mr. Shankerrao Dev and his colleagues deserve our warmest congratulations,—I have become a convert to village Congress.

STORY WITH A MORAL

"I may relate a story.

A short while before the Congress sessions a storm visited the place and there was knee-deep mud with no trace left of the preparations for the Congress.

Mr. K. F. Nariman came here and wondered how anyone could think of holding the Congress here, and he said to Mr. Shankerrao Dev that 'you better get away from here'. But Mr. Shankerrao Dev said that even so, the Congress was going to be held there, mud or no mud".

"Then Mr. Nariman asked, 'but how will you get water in this place'.

Mr. Shankerrao Dev said that even if there was no water, he would get a million bottles of soda water, but the Congress would be held here only.

That is the spirit which is admirable, and "admirable" is rather a weak word for it.

"Apart from the arrangements, the thing that struck me was the vast influence the Village session must have not only on the neighbouring areas, but on the neighbouring Provinces. People coming from vast areas have fresh minds and fresh heart and they carry back sparks of living fire. It is a tremendous thing.

"It is tremendous, there is no doubt about it."

Proceeding, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru referred to the tremendous increase of work in the office of the All-India Congress Committee"

Mr. Achut Patwardhan thanked the delegates on behalf of the Reception Committee.

The meeting then concluded

The A.I.C.C. meeting concluded at 2-30 p.m. after appointing the present Auditor of Accounts for the next year also.—A.P. and U.P. Special Service.

PRESIDENT AGREES TO VISIT BURMA

Congress Leaders' Talks On Future Of Province Under New Act

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 28.

Sardar Ganga Singh, M.L.A., President of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee and Mr. B K Dadachanjee, both members of the All-India Congress Committee who have come to Faizpur to attend the Congress session had prolonged interviews with the Congress President to-day about the future position of Burma 'vis-a-vis' the Indian National Congress in view of the formal separation of Burma from India on April 1 next.

The Burma Provincial Congress Committee has been trying since the Lucknow Congress Session to regularise the position of the Burma Provincial Congress Committee after the separation becomes an accomplished fact and suggested that it might be allowed to continue its relations with the Indian National Congress as an affiliated body with facility to send a certain number of representatives to the A. I. C. C.

PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BURMA

It is understood the Congress President definitely expressed willingness to visit Burma by the end of April next and personally to acquaint himself with the views of all sections of Burmese political leaders before taking a final decision in the matter.

Sardar Ganga Singh informed the "United Press" that he had his plans ready to organise, after the formal separation of Burma, from India, a Federation of Indians Overseas with Burma which would be the nearest oversea station from India as its head quarters. The object of this Federation would be to voice the grievances of overseas Indians not only before the Government of India but also before the Indian National Congress and also to carry on a sustained agitation for the redress of the same.

Sardar Ganga Singh will, if it becomes necessary, also go to various foreign countries, where Indian nationals are settled with a view to organise this Federation.—United Press Special.

PLANNING WHIRLWIND CAMPAIGN

Congress Leaders To Tour Country For Election Work

TILAKNAGAR: Dec. 29.

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's cottage is bustling with activity since batches of representatives from different provinces interested in elections come and go after consultations. Pandit Pant, Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Swami Sampurnanand, Acharya Narendra Dev Mr. T. Prakasam and others are having informal talks.

It is understood consultations are being held to evolve effective election tour programme so that the number of Congress leaders and workers may spread in different parts of the country for a whirlwind election campaign, now that the time for polling is drawing nearer.—United Press Special Service.

A. I. PARLIAMENTARY BOARD SHIFTS TO BOMBAY

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 29.

A communique issued by the All-India Congress Parliamentary Committee states that the office of the Committee at Tilak Nagar has been closed and shifted to Bombay, head quarters of the Committee.

All correspondence should be addressed now to Bombay, as before the sessions.—United Press Special.

PARLIAMENTARIANS CONFER

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 29.

While leaders are discussing about their new colleagues on the Working Committee of the Congress in Babu Rajendra Prasad's cottage, opposite in Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant's hut, Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and other Parliamentarians are discussing the election issues with Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Mr. T. Prakasham and others. Few more nominations, especially in Andhra have yet to be announced. Then there is Madras Univerity seat, for which now the only candidate in the field is Mr. Satyamurthi.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will make an announcement to these seats shortly.—United Press Special

Mahatma Visits Volunteers' Camp

CONGRESS CAMP, Dec. 29.

Tilaknagar, which was beaming with life yesterday, is practically empty this evening. Practically all delegates and visitors have left and leaders are leaving this evening.

Messrs. Vallabhbhai Patel, Bhulabhai Desai and Gandhiji visited the volunteers' camp to-day and addressed them on the problems of sanitation.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru visited the exhibition this afternoon with Mrs. Naidu.—A. P. Special.

Peasants Wait For Jawahar's Darshan

TILAKNAGAR: Dec. 29.

At the time of wiring, (5-30 p.m.) streams of visitors are continuing to pour into Tilaknagar. Three-fourths of the delegates and visitors who had been camping in Tilaknagar have already left, most of them having entrained for their homes last night. Activity in the Leaders' camp, however, continues and villagers are gathering in groups, asking if Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru will come out for a 'darshan'.—United Press Special Service.

Gandhiji Thanks "Construction" Committee

TILAKNAGAR: Dec. 29.

Gandhiji gave darshan to workers who were responsible for construction of Tilaknagar and addressed them a few words commending their spirit of sacrifice and co-operation in service.

He leaves to-night and changes at Bhusaval for Wardha.--United Press Special Service.

Hanuman Vyayam Mandal's Demonstration

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 29.

The Hanuman Vyayam Prasarak Mandal of Amraoti (Berar) gave a demonstration of physical feats this morning before a vast concourse of men and women who had gathered from villages at which Mahatmaji was also present.—U. P. Congress Special.

RAJEN BABU TO TOUR BIHAR

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 29.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, in order to avoid the inconvenience of night journey, will leave to-morrow morning and proceed direct to Patna. After two or three days' stay there, he will go on tour in Bihar in connection with the forthcoming elections. Babu Rajendra Prasad will be accompanied by Mathura Prasad and others.—United Press Special

M. N. ROY AS ORGANISER?

Implementing Mass Contact Resolution

TILAK NAGAR, Dec. 29.

From the trend of talks in informed Congress circles, "United Press" gathers that, in pursuance of the Congress resolution passed at Faizpur on "Congress Constitution and Mass Contacts," Congress Working Committee will, at an early date, appoint an organising Secretary to make Congress more efficient and more responsive to the needs and desires of the masses.

In this connection, Mr. M. N. Roy is mentioned as the first organising secretary.—U. P. Special Service.

JAWAHAR TO VISIT AJANTA CAVES

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 29.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Congress President, will be leaving to-night for Jalgaon, where he will address a meeting.

From there, he will proceed to Ajanta caves by car to-morrow morning to see the historic cave.

He will take train to Allahabad to-morrow night, reaching there on Thursday.—United Press Congress Special.

STRENUOUS TIME FOR TELEGRAPHISTS

Creditable Record At Faizpur

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 29.

The Camp telegraph office at Tilaknagar had a very strenuous time during the Congress week from December 21st till December 29th (to-day). They had booked for transmission nearly five million words and gave connection for over 130 trunk telephone calls. The efficient way in which they coped with the unsurpassed contingency redounds credit to Mr. Kavalramani, Director of Telegraphs, Bombay and Mr. R. S. Madon, Telegraph Master, who was in charge of office and to the whole staff whose total strength was 50.—United Fress Special.

BUMPER SALES OF CONGRESS TICKETS

CONGRESS CAMP: Dec. 28.

The Reception Committee is happy at the bumper sales of tickets yesterday. The total sales yesterday amounted to Rs. 35,000. The Exhibition is also making good harvest. Yesterday alone 35,000 people visited it.

FIRST WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING

TILAK NAGAR, December 29.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Working Committee was held this evening at Tilak Nagar under the presidency of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

In accordance with the Congress President's decision announced before the A.I.C.C. to-day specially to invite non-members to the Cabinet meetings hereafter, four representatives of different schools of thought and interests, namely, Shreemati Mridula Sarabai, Mrs. Lakshmipati (Madras), Mr. Jaiprakash Narain and Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai attended the meeting.

The Committee discussed about the holding of a Convention and decided to hold its first session either in Delhi or in Bombay in the third week of March.

It is probable that the All-India Congress Committee will meet a few days earlier than the Convention. The next meeting of the Congress Working Committee, it is understood, will be held in Wardha in the last week of February next.—United Press Special.

REFLECTION OF SOCIALIST STRENGTH

TILAKNAGAR: Dec. 29.

Mr. Jaiprakash Narain, General Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party said:

"Faizpur Congress has been splendidly successful. The work begun in Lucknow has been carried on and we have gone a step further here. Resolutions that have been passed bear the impress of our work and reflect the growing strength of the Socialist and Left forces in the Congress. Acceptance of our resolution on the observance of a 'hartal' on April 1st, has been a definite victory for the Leftists". He added:

"I have become a convert to the idea of village Congress because Faizpur session has been a grand success and its propaganda value for the masses is incomparable to that of any other Congress in previous years"—United Press Special.

LEADERS LEAVE TILAKNAGAR

TILAK NAGAR, December 29.

Mahatma Gandhi accompanied by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and party left for Shegaon this evening.

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Acharya Kriplani, Mr. Purshottamdas Tandon, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. Pundit left this evening for Jalgaon from where the party proceeds to Ajanta. Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru reaches Allahabad on January 2 next.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai left to-night for Bombay.—United Press, Congress Special.

FAIZPUR LEAD TO NATION

(Continued from page 1.)

dian National Congress has concluded. By the time this dispatch appears. It is opportune to notice the various features which have gone to make the first village session of the Congress an unmistakable success. Many who came and saw the preparations being made for the session as late as the 20th of this month shook their heads in the gravest doubt. They have now remained to praise the Reception Committee authorities. The point on which attention of visitors and delegates was focussed is first the spartan simplicity of the arrangements. The simplicity is not a sign of poverty either of resources or imagination, but is a deliberate attempt at eschewing vulgar ostentation of luxury. The humble bamboo, for instance, has been made to serve so many artistic purposes. The gateways made of bamboos were creations of beauty, though somewhat stern and austere.

The feeding arrangement is another feature which has drawn unstinted praise. At least 10,000 people took their food every day in the common kitchen. Nearly 300 women volunteers drawn from near-about villages waited on the diners as ideal hostesses with proverbial of the peasant women.

Then comes sanitation. It is enough to say that Gandhiji was practically at the head of this department of the Reception Committee's arrangements. About 100 volunteers were in charge. They worked with efficiency. Other volunteers, whom there were about 1,000 mostly drawn from the rural areas, may be said to be models of efficiently trained units. The crowds attracted by the sessions were at least three times larger when compared to Lucknow, for instance. There were occasional stampedes, no doubt. But in a concourse of such magnitude they were unavoidable.

At least 100.000 visited Tilaknagar every day during the past five days. Collection on the opening day at the gate was Rs. 35,000 through sale of tickets, ranging from four annas to five rupees.

The exhibition was another noteworthy aspect. It was remarked by a leader that with this session the exhibition had become more or less financially an independent entity unconnected with the Congress, though it was an organic part of the Congress in its inspiration and objective. The exhibition was essentially a visual progress report of the All-India Village Industries Association and the All-India Spinners Association This circumstance has in no way lessened the scope of its appeal. Everything that can make village life not merely comfortable, but elegant and genuine, was there within the oval grounds.

The increasing influx of visitors testified to the interest aroused by it. From 5,000 on the first day, the number increased to 15,000 on the second day and 22,000 on the third day. This had more than made up for the expenses incurred in holding this somewhat restricted exhibition.

The session as a whole can be summed up as another demonstration of the way that Gandhiji has of making the apparently impossible, possible. It may now be taken for granted that the Congress will never go back to the cities. Faizpur has the distinction of having blazed the trail of what is described as the ruralisation of the Congress. The first village Congress was an outstanding success.

CONGRESS TAKES TO NEW LINE

Faizpur Marks Distinct Turn In Congress Politics

TILAKNAGAR: Dec. 29.

Interviewed by the "United Press" about his opinion of the Faizpur Congress session, Mr. M. N. Roy observed:

"Resolutions of the Faizpur Congress contain a number of new political ideas indicating development of the national struggle in a new line. Many of the ideas are not quite clearly formulated. Some of them may even be considered to be ambiguous. But undoubtedly a start in the new direction has been made. That is the main achievement of the Faizpur Congress. The new line indicated will have to be developed in the course of political activity throughout the country. I am of the opinion that, in order to be abiding, any political policy must reflect the will of the masses and not imposed from above. A distinct turn in Congress politics has taken place at Faizpur in this sense".—United Press Special.

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DEC. 31st
First Race 1-45 P.M.

2nd Day Second Winter Meeting
JAN. 2nd
First Race 1-45 P.M.

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VISIT THE BOMBAY RACES

Mainly About Motion Pictures

Syt. Ashok in "Izzat," Bombay Talkies' Forthcoming Release.

A NEW ROLE FOR DEVIKA RANI

In Bombay Talkies New Picture "Izzat"

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Unlike their previous productions all of which hitherto dealt with the realities of present day Indian life and society, the theme of "Izzat", the new picture of Bombay Talkies, shortly to be released at Opera House, is based on a page from history. The story is said to revolve round the life of Bhils in the nineteenth century, when they were the victims of much persecution and harassment from the towns folk. In this background is set a dramatic and exciting plot seething with the life vitality and courageous self-respect which were the characteristics of this primitive tribe of India.

The picture which is full of highly dramatic and emotional incidents is said to have provided an excellent vehicle for the histrionic talents of Devika Rani who is starred in a role that will be totally different from any that she has ever played before. At moments the script of the play demands of her to register most difficult and conflicting emotions but those who have seen her in previous pictures may, of course, be sure that once again she will acquit herself with distinction. The handsome Ashok Kumar who has already made a name for himself with his fine acting in the three previous Bombay Talkies pictures, plays the male lead and it is confidently anticipated that his role in "Izzat" gives him a real opportunity to act. It is no soft and meek character that he portrays in "Izzat" He will be seen in this picture in the role of a dauntless and full blooded son of the soil who courts death and flirts with danger for the "Izzat" of his people. The cast includes the other wellknown Bombay Talkies' players like Kamta Prashad, Mumtaz, Sunita-Devi, Pithawalla and Joshi and the Producers expect that "Izzat" will introduce to the public at least two other very valuable "Finds".

AUTHENTIC DETAILS

Elaborate arrangements had to be made by the Bombay Talkies to ensure that every detail of the film should be historically authentic and correct, a unit armed with cameras, cine cameras and sketching material toured the Bhil area in the Central Provinces to get a proper atmosphere for the film. They returned with a large number of pictures, films and plans besides a whole load of arms implements and ornaments which have already been used in "Izzat". The local museums and libraries were also ransacked to varify historical details. Bombay Talkies have always distinguished themselves by the meticulous attention that they give to correct details in each one of their pictures but never before have they had to undertake so much research work for any previous picture. With the perfection of technique and direction which one now associates with Bombay Talkies' productions and with such a star as Devika Rani leading uniformly strong cast, one may confidently look forward to "Izzat" as another outstanding Indian production.

"SANGEET'S" SOCIAL HIT

"Call Of The Soul" Or "Hridaya Manthan's": Fourth Week At The Majestic

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Sangeet Movietone's most sensational Social hit of the season "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan" which is now gloriously running amidst heavy crowds in its fourth week at the Cinema Majestic, is worthy of the studio and the only woman director of India, Bai Jaddanbai who made "Madame Fashion" and Talashe-Haque.' the best hits of the then season.

Directed by Bai Jaddanbai, the Pride of the Country, with her masterly cine-art and marvellous music, with magnificent movie craftsmanship hair raising dialogues and most realistic scenes, based on the famous novel "Praner-Devi" by that great author of Bengal Babu Jullodhar Chatterjee.

The story of the "Call of the Soul" or Hridaya Manthan" is not imaginative. It is entirely based on the cent percent real incidents in life most tragic and eventful, of a once happy and blessed Hindoo family of Bengal The chief Characters of the story are still alive and being so compelled by the gruesome and absurd laws of the society and by those orthodox Pundits, who are responsible for misleading innocent millions by preaching glittering sermons hopelessly misinterpreted from our Holy Shastras, are leading at present shameful but pitiable lives, having had no alternative; the one, Keshavbabu having drowned his life and soul in drinking and the other Nirmaladevi, in having become a public street girl.

Harish, full of hopes and aspirations, a cent percent modern Youth and Vina, a young Brahmin widow, a very smart and lovely girl are the other victims of the Society which is itself being gradually drifted towards destruction due to its centuries-old reactionary rules and regulations.

This terribly tragic story is acted upon with moving realism and dramatic power of cast. As Keshavbabu, a highly cultured graduate, a gentleman of high repute and rank, puts over an admirable and most realistic portrayal and Bai Jaddanbai, the inimitable Queen Songstress, the Pride of the Indian Music-world, is most impressive and tragic as the unhappy wife Nirmala Devi. Syt. A. Hussain a young Collegian, most handsome hero of the screen, plays his role of Harish, most effectively and Baby Rani, India's most wonderful child star, will undoubtedly enchant you with her charming actions and soul-stirring songs. Smt Urmiladevi, Syt. Siddique and others play their respective roles with fullest understanding.

The dialogue is extremely powerful and brilliantly spoken, the photography is most up-to-date, the interest very admirably developed and sustained to a logical and most dramatic climax, the music and songs as always in Sangeet Movietone's productions absolutely perfect, most scientific and satisfying beyond measure, the singing of Bai Jaddanbai, A. Hussain, and Baby Rani being particularly at its best.

No lover of Indian pictures will miss seeing this great picture "Call of the Soul" or "Hridaya Manthan" and none should anyhow, we strongly recommend.

Kumari Menaka in "Sonheri Sansar" (East India).

CARLO ALFIERI, THE ITALIAN OPERA TENOR

Will Sing By Special Request

With only a few days left for the Gonsalez Opera Company one must not miss to-day's (Wednesday) performance of Butterfly. We are able to give a short biography of Carlo Alfieri the famous tenor of this Company, studying under Signor Piyarelli in Farma, the home of Verdi and the most musical city of Italy.

Alfieri made his debut in "La Boheme" followed by Faust, Butterfly, La Tosca, Riogolletto, etc., and with amazing rapidity came to the front.

After touring Europe Alfieri toured Australia in 1932, singing in Sydney and Melbourne and achieved the greatest success of any tenor who has sung in that country. This is all the more interesting when one must bear in mind that the Australian audience are the most critical in the world over Grand Opera, and rarely have the audience been moved to such enthusiasm as on the occasion Alfieri sang Boheme, Faust, Butterfly, etc., and when this Company reaches Australia Alfieri will be assured of a really enthusiastic welcome. After touring New Zealand with the same success Alfieri appeared with the Metropolitan Opera Co., New York, followed by a season at Convent Garden, London, where he will return after this tour. With such vigor, dramatic power and outstanding personality Alfieri can be ranked as one of the foremost tenors of the day—certainly the finest that has visited India and the Gonsalez Co., are to be congratulated on securing the services of this Great Artist. On going to press we understand that Signor Gonsalez has decided, by public request to stage "Lucia d'Lammermoor" with Mlle. Sanchioni and M. Alfieri on Friday at 10 p.m.

"SARLA" AT THE IMPERIAL CINEMA

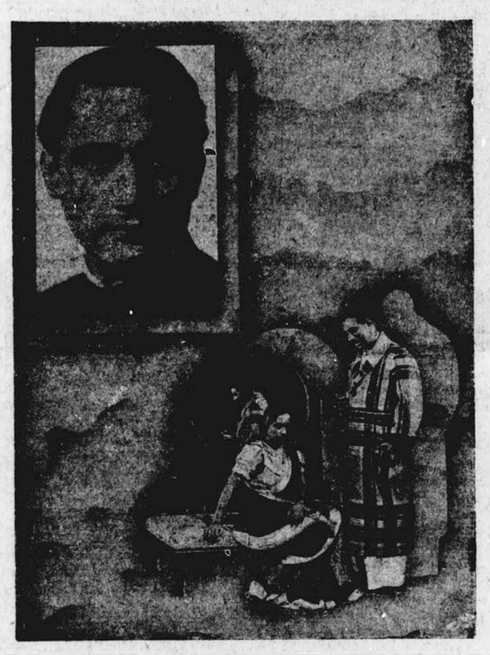
"Sarla" which is being released at the Imperial Cinema this week is a powerful drama of a woman who in her blind jealousy leaves her hearth and home to quench her thirst of love. In a moment of madness she listens to the insinuations of a social pirate, Dr Avilash, who wrecks her life. Sarla is the only child of Raja Rajendra Prasad, who had gambled away all his fortune and had nothing save his title. When he dies Sarla is pestered by her father's creditors who decide upon selling his palace, the only thing left by Rajendra Prasad At this juncture they are amazed to learn from the Barrister Ramadas—a well wisher of the family that the Palace had already been sold before Raja's death

Sarla had been taken away by Narendra Prasad on whom the hereditary title of Raja descends. She is maltreated by the Rani who carries a liason with Dr. Avilash. When the Rani learns that Dr. Avilash is enamoured of Sarla's beauty, she bursts into a temper and strikes the poor, orphaned Sarla. In her terrible plight Ramadas chances to come there and proposes her to marry him to save her from the ill-treatment of the Rani. She accepts and both are soon married.

Five years rolled by, she has everything which a woman could aspire to, a loving husband and an obedient child—only Ramadas's sister—Chandidasi is not pleased to find her brother married to Sarla as she was wishing him to marry the beautiful daughter of Sevakaram Reva.

Sarla does not keep well and her husband Ramadas asks Dr. Avilash to stay with them and treat her which he accepts. The Scoundrel Dr. Avilash who had an eye to Sarla, taking every opportunity thus afforded, poisons her ears and once succeeds in showing Ramadas and Reva, a girl whom the Dr. once loved, together in a garden. Enraged at seeing her husband in the company of another girl Sarla elopes with Dr. Avilash. After some time Dr. Avilash discloses his real self his mere passion for her and not love for her. In an altercation he reveals that her husband Ramadas was innocent and that Reva used to visit him for legal advice. She rushes from the house invoking the wrath of the Creator upon her cursed self—and the very moment—the very elements of nature echo her turbulent sentiments, for Providence grants her bitter prayer—an earthquake. In the Earthquake that followed Avilash dies and Sarla is seriously injured beyond recognition. Fortunately she recovers and secretly leaves from the hospital to the village where Ramadas lives—she works there as a maid servant—the story reaches a climax.

Miss Ratanbai in her titular role as Sarla gives a wonderful performance. She is well supported by Hafesji who plays the villain Dr. Avilash, Kumar maintains his reputation and Zilloo has played her part with wonderful ability. Baba Vyas is delightful as the old servant, while Pramila has done her work creditably. The direction by P. Atorthy is very smooth the continuity having been well maintained. The story is full of pathos—the picture is remarkable and is sure to appeal to the classes and the masses.



"Sarla" forthcoming Imperial release.

"MANZIL" OR "GRIHA-DAH"

6th Week At The Roxy

(CONTRIBUTED.)

It is a fashion now-a-days in the cinema-reviews and paragraphs to shower brilliant adjectives of praise over an Indian picture. Everything produced by a certain studio 'must be' remarkable and wonderful—and thus our publicity officers spend their energies after scribling out such sterio-typed reviews and paragraphs the system which mars the real value of criticism.

We do not believe in showering only brilliant adjectives for our pictures—because we have always allowed the public to judge our pictures. And nevertheless we also believe in developing the public taste—raising their standard of taste to higher level.

This is the secret of success of New Theatres pictures. This is the reason why 'elephant brand' pictures are the demand in Indian movie market. Here is an example: New Theatres' latest picture "Manzil" or "Grihadaha" is drawing crowded houses at the Roxy Talkies, New Queens Road, in spite of its being in the sixth week.

New Theatres' "Manzil" is positively the drama that has helped in improving the taste of the public. Without showing the gorgeousness of settings, without any tall talk of trick photography, without any so-called "heart thrilling" stunt, you see the best psycho-analysis of human nature. The brilliant characterizations of Sarat Babu's characters from the original book on the celluloid marvellously depicted by Barua, (Mohim) Jamuna, (Achala), Prithviraj B.A., (Sooresh) Mrinal (Molina) can never be forgotten by the audience.

Barua who plays the lead, we are already proved, is a wonderful director India has ever produced. His direction, his technique and his presentation of inner feelings of certain characters are the brilliant elements which constitute the greatness and realism of the picture.

Besides you can hear songs of Harimatidevi, K. C. Dey also.

This marvellous picture from New Theatres' must be seen at the Roxy Talkies.

"Atma-Tarang" forthcoming Minerva release.

Kamlesh Kumari, the dancer, in "Didi" New Theatre's Social.

ROUNDS OF APPLAUSE FOR "CARMEN" AT THE CAPITOL

Triumph For Signorina Clinova Lunatti

Bizet was the composer of a number of operas none of which have attained any measure of success, but his very last opera "Carmen" achieved a magnificent success in 1875. A year later this promising young composer died of heart-disease. Bizet was one of the leaders of the French School, and like his contemperary Gounod, he excelled in orchestration.

"Carmen" is so rich in music that it would not be an exaggeration to say that the composer wrote it more for the orchestra than for the cast, a kind of re-action against those composers who, in order to give their operas a chance of being produced, introduced numerous singing scores to gain favour with the singers.

Signorina Clinova Lunatti took the theatre by storm from her very appearance at the outset. She sang the "Amo, misterioso angelo" based on an old Spanish melody, very effectively gaining rounds of enthusiastic applause; the theme of this song, the Carmen motif, is repeated later in the scene, when, after winning over Don Jose (and the audience too!) with her brilliant voice, she slips her bonds and escapes with his connivance. Signorina Lunatti gave fullest expression to the characteristics of the role, coquettish and haughty, indifferent to the gloomy predictions of Fate, swayed by passion, exercising her spell over her successive lovers even when she taunts and mocks them, and finally offering her life with all dignity as she refuses to give in to a cast-off lover. Signorina Nadia Poggioli as Micaela was seen to great advantage specially in the two song scores allotted to this role in the beginning and towards the end when she finally succeeds in taking Don Jose away with her. Signorinas Lina Bonaventura and Anita Mazza as Mercedes and Frasquita made a very good impression, and a good part of the second and the third acts was sustained by their singing. Signor Pietro Friggi as the Toreador won a thundering encore in his famous Toreador Song which was brilliantly supported by the Chorus; his full and deep bass voice showing up to advantage throughout. Signor Jacono Vincenzo's role of Don Jose was lacking in confidence in the beginning, but, during the second act he came out with some very good singing for which he was deservedly awarded with spontaneous applause. Though small in numbers the Ballet of the Gonsalez Company have always rendered a creditable account of themselves, but their performance in Carmen surpasses all the earlier successes that they have achieved. And opera like Carmen which gives an equal if not greater share to the musical score could never succeed without strong orchestral accompaniment, and when we say that the opera was an absolute success we have said all that we need say in praise of Signor Gonsalez and his orchestra. We are sure that the full house that greeted Carmen on Monday night will be repeated at the Thursday Matinee.

"SHOKH-DILRUBA"

3rd Week At The Globe

(CONTRIBUTED.)

If you want a real entertainment in bright atmosphere, you must make it a point to visit Globe Talkies, at Sandhurst Road —which has gone through renovation and which now is the talk of cinema-fans everywhere in the city.

Globe Talkies since its gala opening—has been drawing crowded houses. It shows variety picture's maiden musical extravaganza "Shokh Dilruba"—which is a cent per cent entertainment for masses as well as classes.

'Shokh Dilruba" is a story of a young and lovable bravado—Madansingh who in order to save the country from the disaster for which the wily minister is responsible risks his life through terrific encounters. The scheming minister with devil in him sends his beautiful daughter Rambha, fresh from England to lure Madansingh in his net, but instead she falls in his snare. Then there is a beautiful Princess who wins Madansingh's heart There are two women struggling for the heart of one man. Who wins——you must see this great drama of love and romance on the Globe Talkies. It is beautifully directed by Sjt. J. P. Advani—who knows his job alright.

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Mr. R. D. F. Dias, Goa, writes on 2-12-1936:—

"I was suffering from Diabetes since 1922. I tried many medicines and injections, etc., but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of Dr. S. R. Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 49 days for me. As each week progressed, the disease began to abate with the result that I was completely cured before the prescribed course, in such a marvellous way, that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is a specialist indeed in reality. My Sp. Gr. which was 1037 before the commencement of the course, gradually came down to 1016 degrees and the sugar which was 4-62 per cent. fell down to "NIL", while sediments were not at all visible."

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4 ANNAS FOR 5

RURAL UPLIFT IN AHMEDABAD

Encouraging Results Of New Methods

How an organised effort is being made to improve agriculture in all its aspects is revealed by the story of rural uplift campaign in the Ahmedabad district says a press note issued by the Director of Information, Delhi:—

CATTLE FARM

Gujarat is the home of the celebrated Kankrej breed of cattle, for which orders are received even now from distant places not merely in India but also from as far away as South America and the Island of Formosa. At Chharodi, in the Viramgam taluka of the district, a first class and up to date cattle farm is maintained by Government, with a specialist officer of the Agricultural Department in charge, and this farm has been made the nucleus of a great drive for the improvement of the livestock wealth of the district. The number of animals maintained in this farm is over 300, and premium bulls are being supplied from it to villages in the district at concession rates, the cost being met by the Executive Committee for village improvement.

FODDER

Simultaneously with efforts to improve the cattle breed of the district, steps are being taken for the adequate provision of fodder. There is practically no forest area in the district, and though owners of herds have to depend wholly on local resources, the fodder supply is as a rule adequate. The use of silo pits its being widely advocated so that succulent green fodder, with its food value fully preserved, may be easily available for the farmers' cattle. Use of cotton seed wherever available, for feeding of cattle was popularised with excellent effect on the cream content of milk obtained.

USEFUL CENTRE

The activities of the Chharodi Farm are confined not merely to stock-breeding operations. It is a useful centre for the dissemination of information in other matters also. Various crops indigenous to the district are grown on plots under controlled conditions, and useful information based on direct experiment is made available for the benefit of the agriculturists. Two demonstrations were held at the farm last year, and cultivators from neighbouring talukas were invited to come and see the standing crops of soya beans, cotton and pulses. The cultivators are given half the actual fare, and provision was made for their board and lodging for the period of their visit.

COTTON

The principal crops of the district are cotton, wheat, rice and bajri. The area under cotton is about 500,000 acres and that under wheat and rice approximates to 200,000 and 60,000 acres respectively. The main variety of cotton grown is 'vagad', which usually fetches a remunerative price and is largely used in the mills at Ahmedabad. An experimental cotton breeding sub-station is maintained at Viramgam, and hopes are entertained that an early maturing and frost-resisting strain of cotton will soon be evolved as a result of experiments now being conducted.

GEN. BOOTH IN COCHIN

Compliments Indian Press On Help Rendered To Salvation Army

(From Our Correspondent)

ERNACULAM: (By Mail).

General Evangeline Booth, head of the Salvation Army, at a lecture at Puthencurize before a large gathering gave the message of the Salvation Army.

In the course of her speech, she referred to the work the Salvation Army had done during the last half a century and despite persecution and abuse misunderstanding and misjudgment the Army had grown into a mighty organisation.

She then paid a tribute to the Indian Journals and Press which she said rendered a great help to the cause of the Salvation Army.

She left to Thiruvella where she is spending her Christmas.

A meeting of the Education Advisory Committee was held in the Huzur Secretariat when it was decided that since the aided school, Athicode caters especially for every Backward Areas, its management might be assumed by the Government with effect from the next year.

ALL-COCHIN NAYAR CONFERENCE.

The All-Cochin Nayar Conference concluded its session on Friday. On Thursday there was a youth conference at which Rao Sahib I. N. Menon, Director of Public Instruction, presided.

GOVERNOR SAVES TWO

Reduces Death Sentence Of Rangoon Courts To Transportation

RANGOON, Dec. 29.

The Governor-in-Council has commuted two death sentences to transportation for life.

In the first case the accused Mutu was given capital punishment by the Sessions Judge of Paypon for culpable homicide, and in the second case the accused Shwe Nyan was sentenced by the Additional Judge of Prome for the same offence.—United Press.

FUTURE OF PERMANENT SETTLEMENT

Viceroy's Assurance To Bengal Landholders

CALCUTTA, Dec. 28.

Replying to the address presented by the Bengal Landholders' Association the Viceroy said:—

I note what you say in regard to the Permanent Settlement but I would remark on this that the constitutional position has been made perfectly clear in the Instruments of Instructions to the Governor-General and to Governors of which the latter has been approved by Parliament. I do, however, know the importance that has been attached to this matter in the past and can only say that there need be no fear of the Governor-General dealing perfunctorily with any question that might come before him in that connection. Beyond this, I hope you will realize, no further assurance is possible.

"NO BARRIERS OF CASTE AND RELIGION"

Gurukul Anniversary Day Celebrations

(From Our Correspondent)

MUTTRA, Dec. 29.

The second day of the Gurukul anniversary, Brindaban commenced yesterday with havan in the morning followed by interesting debate on whether Indian arts are better than foreign?

The trophy was won by an Agra student being the best speaker.

In the noon after Swami Sarvadanand's instructive lecture, the Aryadharma Sammelan was held, Swami Satyadeo presiding in the absence of Seth Jugalkishore Birla whose printed address was read.

Several speakers then addressed the gathering emphasising the main principles in all Aryadharmas are the same hence they must unite and remove caste barriers.

ROY TO OPEN G. I. P. WORKERS' CONFERENCE

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 29.

Mr. M. N. Roy leaves to-morrow for Bombay.

On his way, he will open the G.I.P. Railway Workers Conference at Bhusawal in the afternoon.

After about a week's stay in Bombay, he will proceed to Matheran, a small hill station near Bombay, for a month's rest under medical advice.—United Press Congress Special.

Retirement Of Second Assistant To Oriental Translator

(From A Correspondent)

The members of the Oriental Translator's Office gathered together on Wednesday to give a hearty send-off to Mr. D. C. Watchmaker, M.A., the second Assistant to the Oriental Translator to Government, on the eve of his retirement.

Mr. Z. A. Barni, read a short paper eulogising Mr. Watchmaker's qualities of head and heart.

Mr. Watchmaker was born in 1880 and was educated at the Deccan College, Poona. In the matriculation examination he stood second in the whole Presidency and secured the Cama Scholarship. In College also he had a bright career, winning the Hughling's prize, for proficiency in English and also the College Havelock's prize in English on two occasions. In his College days he was a favourite student of Dr. F. G. Selby and Professor J. N. Fraser

His official career began with service in the office of the Commissioner, C. D., Poona, in 1904. In 1906 his services were transferred to the Oriental Translator's Office, Bombay. He was retransferred to the Commissioner's Office in 1909, but again came to Oriental Translator's Office in 1911 and since then he had been there. In all he put in more than 32 years of service. He worked under seven Oriental Translators and was thus the oldest member of the Oriental Translator's Office.

EMPIRE ART EXHIBITION

Selected Indian Works To Be Sent For Show At Coronation

The Royal British Colonial Society of Artists which is under the Presidency of Lord Howard de Walden, will hold an Exhibition of contemporary art including painting, sculpture, etching, engraving, decoration and architecture collected from all parts of the British Empire. The Exhibition will be held in London during the Coronation celebrations in May 1937.

India has been invited to send 80 to 100 pictures about 60 per cent. oils, 30 per cent. water-colours and 10 per cent. black-and-white, which are to be representative of all the schools of painting in India. If there is adequate response from artists the Government of India propose to appoint a Committee to make a selection from the works submitted to them.

WHEN TO SEND PICTURES.

The Indian contribution to this Exhibition will be composed of specially selected works of artists in British India, who were born or domiciled in this country. In order to make the Indian contribution as representative as possible of the best contemporary art in India, only artists of established reputation are invited. Artists submitting work will be required to pay only the expense from the place of dispatching their work to New Delhi and also the return journey. Artists will be permitted to submit not more than 4 works each which must reach the Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour, New Delhi not later than February 1, 1937.

Particular attention should be given to the packing of works in cases. On the inside of the lid the name and address of the person to whom the work should be returned should be written in block letters. Due advice of their despatch should be sent by the artists to the Department in Delhi and payments made in advance for their insurance, freight, etc. Pictures or works not selected for the Exhibition, and also those which are received back from England after the close of the Exhibition, will be returned at owner's risk "freight to pay" and will not be insured unless a sufficient sum of money is sent in advance to cover the cost of such insurance. Every possible care will be taken of the exhibits, but the Government of India do not hold themselves responsible in case of injury or loss.

The size of pictures submitted should not exceed 36" by 28." Plain light frames are recommended and black and white works may be framed. Every work must bear two labels, one stuck on the back and the other attached with string, showing (in block letters) the name and full address of Artist; the title of the work; whether it is for sale or on loan; and the sale price, (with lowest reserve price) on which a commission of 15 per cent. will be deducted.

OUR MOSCOW LETTER

(Continued from page 6)

means violating the voluntary nature of this Union. Can we agree to this step? I think that we cannot and should not agree to this step."

Two Chambers

Discussing the proposed amendment to Article 33. Stalin said: "It is held that the creation of two chambers is inexpedient and it is proposed to abolish the Council of Nationalities. I think that this amendment is also wrong. A one-chamber system would be better than a two-chamber system if the USSR represented a single national state. But the USSR is not a single national state. The USSR is, as we know, a multi-national state. We have a supreme organ in which are represented the 'common' interests of the toilers of the USSR regardless of their nationality. This is the Union Council.

"But," continued Stalin, "the nationalities of the USSR have, in addition to common interests, their 'particular, specific' interests connected with their national features. Is it possible to ignore these specific interests? No, it is not. Is there need for a special supreme organ that would reflect precisely these specific interests? There certainly is. There can be no doubt that without such an organ it would be impossible to govern such a multi-national state as the U.S.S.R. This organ is the second chamber, the Council of Nationalities of the U.S.S.R

Religion And Clergymen

An amendment to Article 124 of the draft Constitution proposed that religious rites in the U.S.S.R. should be forbidden. Touching on this amendment, Stalin said: "I think that this amendment should be rejected as being in disharmony with the spirit of our Constitution."

Concluding this section of this report, Stalin stated: "Finally, there is another amendment of a more or less important character I mean an amendment to Article 135 of the draft Constitution. It proposes to disfranchise the clergymen, former whiteguards, all has-beens and persons not engaged in socially useful labour, or at least to restrict the suffrage of this category by giving them only passive electoral rights, that, the right to elect, but not to be elected. I think that this amendment should also be rejected. Soviet power has disfranchised the non-labouring and exploiting elements not for ever, but temporarily, up to a certain period. There was a time when these elements waged open war against the people and acted contrary to Soviet laws. The Soviet law which deprived them of the suffrage was a retaliation of the Soviet Government. Since then quite some time has elapsed."

A Historic Document

Coming to the end of this great report, Stalin summed up by speaking of the significance of the new Constitution of the U.S.S.R. "This will be a historic document," he said, "dealing simply and concisely with the facts of the victory of Socialism in the U.S.S.R., with the facts of the liberation of the toilers of the U.S.S.R. from capitalist slavery, with the facts of the new victory in the U.S.S.R. of broad democracy consistent to the end.

"This will be a document testifying to the fact that what has been realized in the U.S.S.R. can be fully realized in other countries too." Here he was interrupted with stormy applause And concluding, he continued: "Now that the turbid wave of fascism is besmirching the Socialist movement of the working class and befouling the democratic aspirations of the best people of the civilized world, the new Constitution of the USSR will be an open indictment against fascism, an indictment which says that Socialism and democracy are invincible. The new Constitution of the USSR will be a moral help and a real support to all those who are at present waging a struggle against fascist barbarism."

As Joseph Stalin concluded his speech he was greeted with a stormy ovation, lasting many minutes, which equalled the one with which he was greeted upon his appearance. Again there are shouts of hurrah and "Long Live our Leader, Comrade Stalin!" and after the "International" is sung, the ovation continues unceasingly.

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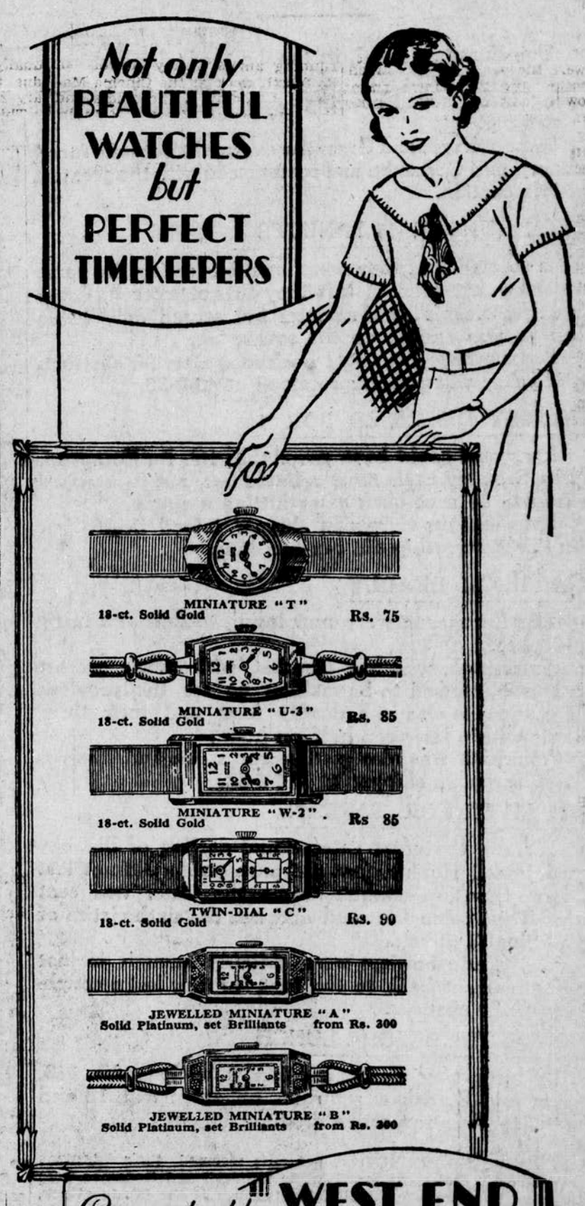

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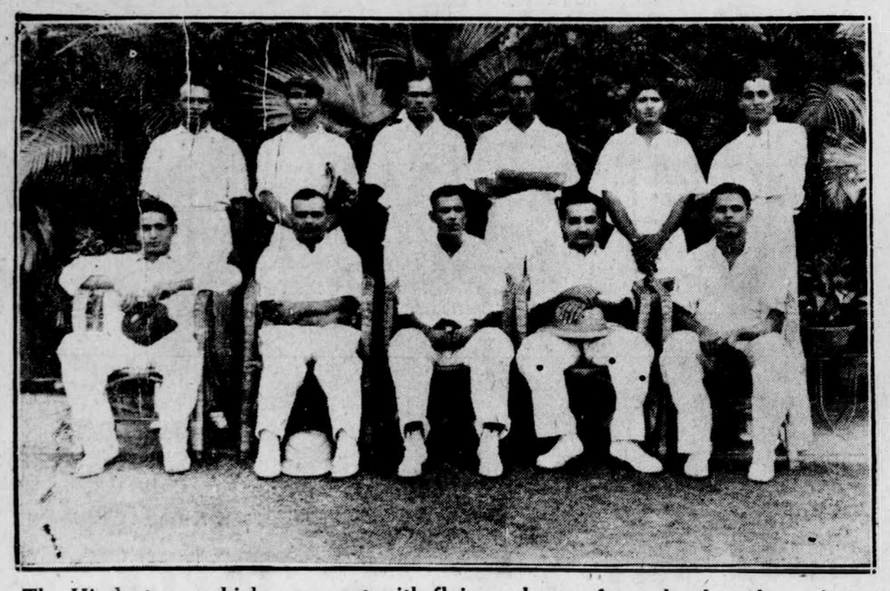

The Hindu team which came out with flying colours after a hard tussle against Muslims first and then Europeans.

L. P. Jai, the Hindu skipper, who was a dark horse when he was entrusted with the task of leading his side but proved himself suited to the responsibility.

The European Team who have been defeated by the Hindus in the Quadrangular finals on Tuesday.

Europeans Defeated By 257 Runs;

Amarsing Takes 8 Wkts. For 54

Longfield, Bromley And Tarrant Fare Badly

BOMBAY, Tuesday.

The Europeans had, in the best of circumstances, an uphill task with 401 runs to be made, in a single day against a sound bowling side. And they failed disastrously.

Summerhayes and Greer the overnight not outs faced Bannerji and Godambe and commenced with the greatest possible caution.

SEVEN RUNS IN 45 MINUTES

It seemed that they were bent on forcing the game to a draw but even in this they did not succeed. Greer was at the wickets for 45 minutes but scored only seven when he was caught on the square-leg.

Summerhayes was sent back soon after for obstructing Divekar when the score stood at 48-2-36.

BROMLEY DISMISSED FOR 1

If anyone could have saved the game for Europeans it was Bromley their most reliable bat, but he stepped in only to be sent back after hitting a single.

Longfield the European skipper joined Scaife but even this partnership did not last long.

AMARSINGH DEADLY

The Europeans were now losing wickets at a fairly rapid pace.

Amarsingh, who had not met with much success this season, seemed to be making up for the previous deficiency. He was in a deadly form and took three wickets within less than half an hour.

Amarnath was also getting into stride and dismissed the European skipper at 114-6-32.

TWO LIVES FOR TARRANT

Tarrant, the great veteran and darling of Bombay crowd joined Hopkins but the partnership did not last for more than five minutes before the latter was sent back. Then came Larwood and was the sixth victim of Amar Singh's attack.

The Hindu bowlers were obliging enough in not sending Tarrant back to the tent, for they lost a couple of very easy chances.

EIGHT WKTS. BEFORE LUNCH

By lunch time Europeans lost 8 wickets for 163, Tarrant and Bradshaw returning unbeaten with 18 and 10 runs to their respective credit.

EUROPEANS (2ND INNINGS).

The crowd that gathered this morning to witness the finals of the Bombay Quadrangular tournament between the Hindus and the Europeans, had come to its own conclusions—and a right one—long before the game commenced.

The play started punctually at 10-30 a.m. when Summerhayes and Greer, the European's overnight not outs resumed their innings while Bannerji and Godambe were given charge of the Hindu attack.

The issue no doubt still hung in balance though the Hindus are in an easy position to win the final honours.

The score-board now read 20 so that the Europeans have a big task of scoring 401 runs before the close of play this evening to win the match, which with a stiff bowling is rather a hard job.

Amarnath who dismissed the European skipper.

The way the Europeans' opening pair has started, it would have looked that they are in for a drawn game.

FIRST CHANGE.

Jai, the Hindu Captain, made the first change in his bowling, when Amar Nath took over the Bori Bunder end from Bannerji, while Amar Singh replaced Godambe from the opposite end, the latter being straight driven to the pavilion for a four by Summerhayes to send up 30.

With a few occasional singles and a boundary on the cut by Greer off Amar Singh, 40 was telegraphed.

GREER DISMISSED.

This European pair seemed setting in quite successfully, but soon Amar Singh separated them when Greer was caught at square-leg off him.

Greer scored 7 runs after being at the wickets for 95 minutes. (42—1—7).

SUMMERHAYES SENT BACK

Scaife joined Summerhayes and Divekar was now bowling in place of Amar Nath.

The Hindu Bowlers had come into swing now and Divekar dismissed Summerhayes for 36, the batsman being out for l-b-w.

The Europeans lost the second wicket soon after the first with an addition of only six runs. (48—2—36).

Bromley who is the best and the most reliable bat in the European side now came in to join Scaife. 50 was now up after the innings had lasted for about 110 minutes.

Bromley Caught

Bromley also failed this morning as he was soon after caught at first slip by Amar Nath off Amar Singh for 1, the Europeans losing their third wicket very cheaply. (59—3—1).

Longfield, the European skipper, filled this vacancy. At 60 Bhagwan Dass failed to hold Scaife in the slips off Divekar. At a slow and steady pace, 60 was increased to 70.

Scaife was now sent out being caught and bowled by Amar Singh, India's crack bowler, this being his third wicket since this morning. Scaife made 21 runs (78—4—21).

Bannerji returned to attack at 80 which was soon raised to 90 with Vander Gucht's stroke for three through the slips.

First Hundred

The European Captain seemed quite aggressive and hit Bannerji to the tents for a good four and with another single by the same batsman off Amar Singh the first 100 was reached after the innings had been in progress for 146 minutes.

Amar Singh was bowling in deadly form this morning and soon had his next victim, sending out Van der Gucht for 8, who was clean bowled by him. (100—5—8). Amar Singh who did not meet with much success in bowling in the first innings, looked to be going strong with vengeance this morning.

Hopkins came in to join his Captain at the fall of Van der Gucht's wicket. Amar Nath was given another chance to bowl from the Bori Bunder end in place of Bannerji when the total stood at 110 The Hindu bowlers are definitely on top form this morning and now Amar Nath took his first wicket of the day by disposing off the European Captain, Longfield, who was caught in the slips by Godambe off him. Longfield scored 32 runs in his short stay at the wickets. (114—6—32.)

Tarrant Gets In

There were cheers when the old man Tarrant followed Longfield on the crease but his partner Hopkins was not to stay long, Amar Singh sending him out for 7, when he was caught at short-leg by Merchant off him. (114—7—7). Larwood now joined Tarrant and the score-board now read 120. Larwood now lifted Amar Singh on his full-toss to pavilion end and Bhagwan Dass could have easily held this catch but he did not seem to make any effort. Tarrant opened his account with a brilliant four off Amar Singh and the total now stood at 130.

Larwood could not last long facing Amar Singh's deadly bowling and was soon clean bowled by him after he had made only 9 runs, this being Amar Singh's sixth-victim. (130—8—9).

Larwood went out and Bradshaw came in to join Tarrant. With a couple of singles and twos which mostly came from Tarrant's bat, the total was increased to 140. Tarrant lifted Amar Nath to give a catch in Bhagwan Dass's hands but the fielder again failed to hold it, giving the first "life" to the old man, following which 150 was put up on the board.

At lunch, the European total was 163 for 8 wickets, Tarrant and Bradshaw not out with 18 and 10 respectively.

Tarrant and Bradshaw came in after lunch interval but Amar Singh who opened the Hindu attack, sent out Tarrant on his very first ball, who was clean bowled. (163—9—16). Murray came in to be sent out in the same over by Amar Singh, being caught by Godambe in the slips. (163—10—0.)

The Europeans 2nd innings came to a close five minutes after resumption, the total being 163.

It is a great victory for the Hindus who win by a big margin of 257 runs. Amar Singh who captured 8 wickets for 54 runs, carried the victory on his shoulders.

EUROPEANS (2ND INNINGS)

Summerhayes l-b-w (N) b Divekar	36
Greer c Godambe b Amar Singh	7
Scaife c and b Amar Singh	21
Bromley c Amar Nath b Amar Singh	1
Longfield c Godambe b Amar Nath	32
Vander Gucht b Amar Singh.	8
Hopkins c Merchant b Amar Singh	7
Tarrant b Amar Singh	16
Larwood b Amar Singh	9

Amar Singh who captured eight out of ten wickets

Bradshaw (not out)	10
Murray c Bhagwan Dass b Amar Singh	0
Extras	16
Total	163

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bannerji	10	4	20	0
Godambe	11	7	12	0
Amar Nath	18	9	29	1
Amar Singh	24.5	8	54	8
Divekar	6	1	23	1
Vinoo Mankad	2	0	11	0

S. AUSTRALIA BEATS QUEENSLAND

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ADELAIDE, Dec. 29.

South Australia won by 112 runs. Queensland 224 (Rogers 113; Cotton four for 61).

Melbourne Match Ends In Draw

MELBOURNE, Dec. 29.

The match was drawn. Victoria 308 for eight declared (Rigg 167 unfinished; Hassett 71 unfinished).

New South Wales 213 for five (Jackson 88; Ward 68).—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

superior in every department of the game. They fought gallantly to the last and admitted defeat in a most sporting manner. By winning this year for the sixth time the Hindus have now gone ahead of them by two in the number of conquests and lead the others by three—by all means a proud record for the majority community of India.

THANKS.

Before I conclude, I must thank J. Birtwistle and his Committee for their untiring efforts in making the tournament a success in every way. The umpires who officiated in the tournament, namely K. M. Mistry, J. Birtwistle and D. K. Naik, also discharged their difficult and thankless task in an able and impartial manner. There might have been errors in the decisions of the one or the other as I have mentioned before, but as everyone knows infallible umpires are never born or made. I only hope that the suggestions that I have repeatedly made in connection with the training and certifying of umpires would be followed, by the Committee in future.

Impressions Of The Quadrangular

Hindus Win A Glorious Victory: Amarsing's Deadly Bowling

(By: J. C. MAITRA).

The Hindus won a glorious victory against the Europeans yesterday by the substantial margin of 257 runs. Although the early batsmen of the losers made a brave attempt to force the issue to an inconclusive end by blocking their way through, they found Amarsingh, the great All-India bowler, in his deadliest form. He was almost unplayable yesterday. The pitch was so badly worn out that he found it absolutely to his taste. He made the ball do all kinds of tricks on it which caught the European batsmen napping. They were all dismissed for a paltry 163 runs.

AMARSINGH'S FEAT.

Amarsingh bagged as many as eight wickets at a cost of about seven runs a piece. He now joins the ranks of three others, one of them being his own brother Ramji, who have this distinction to their credit. Frank Tarrant and R. J. O. Meyer still hold the supremacy in respect of capturing most of the wickets in an innings in the Quadrangular, both of them having collared nine wickets each for 99 and 160 against the Parsis and the Mahomedans respectively in 1916 and 1927. This Amarsingh was able to do undoubtedly because the Europeans had to bat in the fourth innings and on the last day. The winning of the toss by Jai, the Hindu skipper, made all this difference to the luck of the Hindus and that of Amarsingh.

A DISTINGUISHED BAND.

Two other players who deserve the highest credit for the success of the Hindus are Vijay Merchant and Bhagwandas. By batting most cautiously for 300 and 180 minutes respectively and scoring 130 and 76 runs, they paved the way for their team's victory. Amarnath and Bannerjee also contributed their quotas in a splendid fashion, the former by scoring 74 and 43 runs in the two innings and claiming 3 wickets in the first, and the latter notching 51 runs and bagging 4 wickets in the first innings. All praise are due to them for their excellent shows.

HEARTIEST CONGRATULATIONS.

My heartiest congratulations are with Jai and his comrades for their great victory. Jai led his men with masterly hand. There might have been a little mistake here and there—and whoever does not commit mistakes?—but he marshalled his forces with the consummate, skill and sagacity of which he is well reputed. Above all, he inspired confidence in his mates and there was perfect team work between them. Those who declare that the Hindus or the Indians do not know what team spirit or discipline is do not know what they are talking about. They are fully imbued with it and can display it on every occasion provided they are not disturbed by princes and nobles.

A WARNING.

I have always maintained that all Hindus lost during the last two years not so much because of the overwhelming superiority of the Mahomedans but mainly because plenty of disruptive and other elements were introduced into their ranks by their selectors themselves which caused their undoing. Let me not be misunderstood. I am not referring to C. K. Nayudu at all. If any thing, the poor fellow never had a chance of infusing team-spirit among his colleagues. This victory should open the eyes of the members of the Hindu Gymkhana and they should see that the machinations of the past are not allowed to take place in future.

CREDITABLE VICTORY.

It is a most creditable victory on the part of the Hindus. The Europeans appeared so strong with such a large number of professionals and coaches as Larwood, Bromley, Scaife, and last but not the least the Great Frank Tarrant—I understand Bradshaw also acts as a coach in Rajputana—that it seemed that the Hindus would have a very difficult task to win the match. Fortunately for the Hindus, England's No. 1 bowler failed to find his form on the Bombay soil. But Tarrant and Bromley gave them a lot, both with the bat and the ball to worry about. Their performances were of the highest order and were in a large measure responsible for saving their side from a worse defeat.

EUROPEANS FIGHT GAMELY.

Like their rivals the Europeans played like one man from beginning to end. Longfield skippered his side with great acumen and judgment. There is no doubt that his side lost to a better team—

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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"Congress Is Perverse And Govt. Is Blind"

U. P. LIBERAL LEADER ON ROLE OF PARTY IN NATION'S FUTURE

LUCKNOW, Dec. 29.

The following are extracts from the welcome address of Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Chairman of the Reception Committee, of the Eighteenth Annual Session of the National Liberal Federation of India:—

In the present temper of this country and the world as a whole sane middle opinion represented by Liberalism is unfortunately at a discount. Broadly speaking, the upper ten and the lower million are arrayed in mutual conflict in the serried ranks of Fascism and Communism. Democratic countries headed by England are a fortunate exception. In our own land the poverty of the masses and the discontent of the classes have conspired to make the new Congress—I advisedly say 'new' as I see in it no lineaments of the Congress with which we were familiar—with its slogans of separation from England, direct action and Socialism, more popular than is good for the ordered progress of the country.

LIBERALS LEARN WISDOM.

And we find this answered by the regrettable tendency of a section of the propertied classes to rally round the banner of the bureaucratic government and act at its subsidiary allies. The result is that our organization is not as large and does not make as stirring a popular appeal as we could all wish it did. Still, I am glad that our Party is by no means stagnant. It would not be Liberal if it was. Steadily, if rather slowly, the class to which I belong has been realizing the unwisdom of remaining isolated or merely hanging on to the coat-tails of the Government and is gradually coming forward to take its place in public organizations and among public workers, with the result that to this session of the Federation at Lucknow a noteworthy contribution has been made by taluqdars and other landlords.

GOVERNMENT AND CONGRESS

I am surprised that the Government looks askance at the Liberal Party, which has the most honest intentions to serve the country and in no true sense unfriendly to it. It seeks to reform and not to subvert or overthrow it. Its attitude is always discriminating. When it criticizes Government policies and measures, it does so in the spirit of the physician who gives unpleasant medicines to heal and not to kill. But if the Congress is perverse at one end, the Government is blind at the other. It favours parties created and in existence chiefly to flatter the Government and bask in the sunshine of its favour.

These, it thinks, are its real well-wishers. Yet at least some members of such parties have been and are known to keep on terms with Congress—of course taking care the while that their official patrons are kept ignorant of their secret doings—the moment it was thought to be going strong. I cannot understand the Government's attitude as it is a body of highly intelligent and instructed men, except by reference to their love of flattery and a selfish desire to continue to be our masters as the real ruling authority behind a facade of apparently constitutional devices. This is against all of their own professions.

I have two things to say of this. The first is that we will not have it. We will not tolerate any more of domination. The second is that it is opposed to the best interests of the British connection with India. In a long view, such an attitude is tantamount to Empire-wrecking. The Liberal Party wants political regeneration by constitutional means unlike the Congress which is desirous of creating a revolution and unsetting the whole fabric of society and government. The policy of the Congress, if carried out, cannot but be disastrous to the Motherland. It can only bring chaos out of which it will be very difficult to evolve an orderly government.

Now I am convinced more than ever that the country's future can only be secured by the employment of Liberal methods.

LIBERALS REITERATE THEIR FAITH IN DOMINION STATUS

(Continued from page 7.)

remedy for the Minister is his own resignation. Such exposures, if unhappily they are necessary, will much more quickly tend to an amendment of the Act than non-acceptance of office.

Definite Advance

A mere outline of some of our criticisms will serve my purpose to-day. The Act is an accomplished fact and we must pass on. I may be asked, why it is that we persist in the principle of the acceptance of office even after such defects as I have pointed out. I personally believe that the future Constitution, such as it is, a definite advance on our present Constitution. I am again, personally, by no means nervous about having the representatives of Indian States co-operating with us in the Federal Government. They will after all, be Indians and cannot but have the interests of India as a whole at heart. They may even be a little retrograde in the beginning, but association with those of more advanced views must have its effect. Constitutions, all over the world, are good, bad and indifferent. It is the human element that is the most important. The very best Constitution that we might possibly frame for this country might fail hopelessly if the wrong type of men were called upon to work it. With the Act of 1935, a great deal will depend upon the Viceroy and the Governors who will be called upon to shoulder enormous responsibilities. Given men with wide sympathies, a spirit of reasonableness, and a desire for compromise to avoid the breaking point and above all, with commonsense with which the British Nation has been amply endowed, and again, given Ministers who will not seek deadlocks and, at the same time, will not avoid them at the sacrifice of principles the Constitution should be given a fair trial with a determination that its success must ultimately lead to a vast expansion of powers and privileges, equal to those enjoyed by the people in the Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

What They Would Do

We have already, on more than one occasion, stated in unequivocal terms what we would do or what we would expect others to do who are returned to the legislatures. First and foremost, we would make strenuous attempts to secure an early revision of the new Constitution with a view to attainment of Dominion Status at the earliest possible date. We would insist upon the resignation of Ministers if the safeguards or Reserved Powers are exercised unreasonably or arbitrarily for interference with the responsibility of Ministers, or if the Governor-General or Governors act against the spirit of the Constitution.

We would encourage, by every means in our power, the Swadeshi movement, and we would see to it that our people supported national enterprises in the fields of banking, insurance and shipping and assist in the manufacture of goods most suitable to our climatic conditions, and make our country, so far as it is possible, self-sufficient. We would give every support, as we have always done to the removal of untouchability.

We would support legislation having for its object the improvement of the condition of the agriculturists. Such legislation should be for the reform of the Land Revenue system, for the protection of the interests of agricultural tenants. Agricultural indebtedness is a problem which must be tackled. Bold attempts must be made, but by constitutional methods, of relieving the agricultural masses of a load they are unable to bear. Such measures as Debt Conciliation and legislation for Debt Redemption, through the extension of a policy of establishing Land Mortgage Banks and the improvement of existing co-operative agencies, should be the special duties of our Ministers.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

Lastly, I will come to perhaps one of the most important problems of the day,—Unemployment, especially among the educated classes. Our Universities will and must go on turning out educated men. I am not going into the question of the standard of education, or of the fitness or unfitness of our graduates for the battle of life. They are amongst us and will go on being so in an increasing degree. If no steps are taken immediately to ameliorate the condition in which literally thousands of our young men find themselves, we will find them drifting into channels of political thought which give hopes of better times but which, they will ultimately find, will lead them into conditions even worse than those which they experience to-day. The country at least appears to have realised this danger and feels genuine sympathy with our young men and women who, having attained a certain standard of education, are unable to earn an honest living to keep body and soul together.

DOMINION STATUS.

Under Dominion Status, India will gain complete liberty of action and will be as free as any of the Dominions. Such is their freedom, that at one time Australia was verging on Communism; it was not so much because they were in the British Commonwealth of Nations that they were saved, but because they returned to commonsense and reality. The Dominions have themselves admitted that being members of the British Commonwealth of Nations gives them as great a measure of freedom as is enjoyed by any independent country in the world. The great advantage is that the whole Commonwealth remains responsible for Defence while the Dominions have complete control over their own fighting forces. For India, the special advantage is that we shall not immediately have to build a navy commensurate with her ultimate requirements. Our claim to Dominion Status will become irresistible within the next ten years, if we will only combine without regard for public applause and spectacular displays, but with one object and one object alone, viz. to do whatever lies in our power for the immediate advantage and benefit of people of all classes and all creeds.

PLEA FOR OFFICE.

Once the Congress decides to accept office, the difference between the two schools of progressive thought will tend to be between ideals, and will tend to disappear with regard to immediate and practical politics. There can be no difference in our desire to see that such vast problems as unemployment are solved, and that better conditions with regard to sanitation and medical relief are available for all our peoples, whether they are industrial workers or agricultsurists.

While strongly opposed to comall means in our power support munistic principles, we would, by the kind and character of socialism adopted in England within the last fifty years.

I state with confidence that nothing would please the Liberals better than to see Congressmen take office and work inside the Councils, rather than merely devote their efforts to propaganda work in the country, as they have been doing in the past. We firmly believe that our best men will be able to do much greater good as Ministers, with all the influence, prestige and power of office behind them, than by continuing their work and their efforts without the co-operation of the Legislatures.

INDIA AND LEAGUE.

Of late, there has been considerable criticism directed against the League of Nations. It is even urged that India should withdraw her membership. It is a strange comment on the political wisdom of some of our friends that, at a time when countries like Egypt and Russia are anxious to enter the League or retain their membership of the League, Indians who are on vantage ground should seek to nullify her influence, however little. India has a great stake in her membership. It is inside the League that Indian India and British India found common ground of action, before the idea of Federation become practical politics. The constitution of the Indian delegation always includes a representative of an Indian State. This is evidence that, within the League, India as a whole, is recognised as a unit. This fact is of the utmost political importance.

We will confidently believe that constitutional agitation has attained far more for the country than other methods. Had its legitimate objects been not unduly delayed, creating impatience, restlessness and a loss of faith in a number of its supporters, it might not have been displaced by principles which have caused fruitless suffering, to thousands of our people. It is to this aspect of the political situation in India that I would draw the attenton of all well-wishers of the Empire and the British connection.

Removal Of Beggars From Mysore

MYSORE, (By Mail)

In view of the growing population of beggars and as they have become a nuisance to the public, it is understood, the authorities have ordered the transportation of all the beggars to hilly and forest sides of the Mysore border, somewhere between Hunsur, Periapatna and Heggada Devonkote taluqs. The removal of the beggars has begun since the past three days.—United Press.

A Press Note issued by the Sind Government states that the Bombay scheme of State Aid to Industries sanctioned in June, 1935, is also applicable to Sind. The Government of Sind have provided a sum of Rs. 20,000 for the purpose in the Budget Estimates for the year 1936-37. Applications for loans should be made to the Director of Industries.

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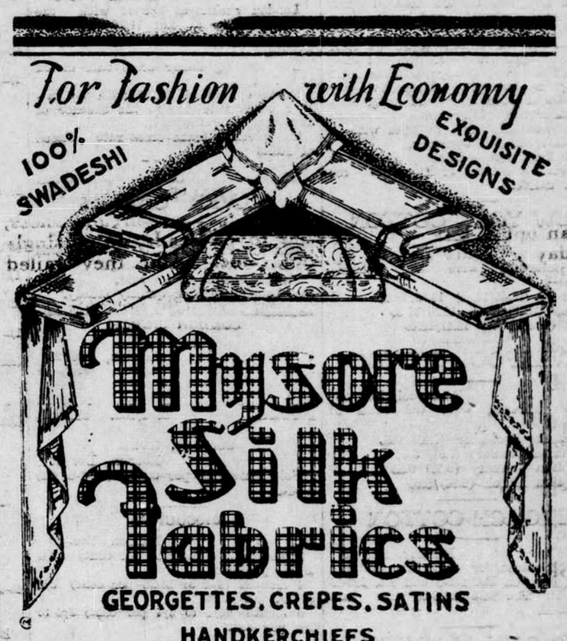

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BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 16 POINTS DOWN

Silver And Wheat Steady But Rubber Dull

BOMBAY, Dec 29

On Tuesday cross rates ruled quiet.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton was easy on liquidation and hedge selling.

SILVER STEADY

London gold was easy but silver was steady.

WHEAT STEADY

Wheat was steady with restricted business. Tin was firm but rubber was quiet and dull.

SECURITIES QUIET

The London Stock Exchange displayed some slight activity but the general enquiry was limited. Gilteedged securities kept quiet but steady with no important transactions.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1937.

New York, Dec 29

Previous closing	12.51
To-day's opening	12.51
Difference	nil
To-day's closing	12.35
Difference	—16

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1937.

Liverpool, Dec 29

Previous closing	6.86
To-day's opening	6.85
Difference	—01
To-day's closing	6.83
Difference	—03

BROACH EXPECTATION

April May ..... Rs. 227-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Dec 29

Cotton was quietly steady on scattered local buying but later the market turned irregular on the demand not being well sustained and prices gave way.

Operations in March began at 12.51 p.m. unchanged from the previous closing. Prices kept steady on some local buying but thereafter prices gave way under liquidation and some hedge selling under the influence of which March gradually sank to 12.44 with a somewhat steadier tendency.

New York cotton finally closed at 12.35 with a decline of 16 points for March delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Dec 29

The following were the opening ranges:—

January (12.45/12.45) 12.52/12.52
March (12.49/12.47) 12.51/12.50
May (12.43/12.38) 12.41/12.40

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 29

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American December (6.85) 6.86
American January (6.83) 6.84
Egyptian January (9.71) 9.73
Egyptian March (9.94) 9.95

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Dec 29

Broach cotton for April May delivery moved between Rs. 229-8 and Rs. 228-12 at night. The rate at 9-30 p.m. was Rs. 228-12.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Dec 29

The rates at 3-30 p.m. were as follows:—

METALS

Tin (£233 1/2 buyers £234 sellers. Firm) £235 1/2 buyers £235 3/4 sellers. Firm

Lead (£28 3/16 buyers £28 1/4 sellers. Strong) unquoted

Electrolytic Copper (£53 to £54) £53 3/4 to £54 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£78) £78

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay December January (£14 11/16 sellers) £14 5/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta December January (£14 9/16 sellers) £14 1/2 sellers

Linseed La Plata December (£12 3/16 sellers) £12 1/4 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal January (£16 5/8 sellers) £16 5/8 sellers

TEA

Indian Pekoe (6-11 3/4) closed.
Indian Pekoe higher (1-2 1/4) closed.
Ceylon Pekoe (1-0) closed.
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-1) closed.
Now the next sale will take place on January 4, 1937.

JUTE

New Crop December January (£19 1/8 value) £19 1/8 sellers

Dunlop January (£23 sellers) £23 sellers

Lightning January (£21 sellers) £21 sellers

RUBBER

Spot (11 paid and value) 10 7/8 buyers

Forward April June (11 paid and value) 10 13/16 paid and sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Dec 29

	Rs	a	p.
Wheat January	5	12	3
Wheat May 1937	5	10	3
Linseed May 1937	7	11	9

The tone was steady.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Dec 29

Previous closing	4.91 23/32
To-day's opening	4.91 29/32
To-day's latest	4.91 1/4

(At the time of New York cotton closing.)

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Dec 29

Previous closing	4.91 5/8
To-day's opening	4.91 11/16
To-day's closing	4.91 5/16
Difference	—.00 5/16

FRANC RATE.

London, Dec 29

Previous closing	105.16
To-day's opening	105.15
To-day's closing	105.13
Difference	—.03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Dec 29

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.91 11/16 and then steadied up to 4.91 13/16 on scattered buying.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.91 5/16.

Franc opened at 105.15 with no further movements due to the absence of any particular interest.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 105.13

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Dec 29

The following cable information was received from London to-night.

"India bought and sold. Speculators bought. Market quietly steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Dec 29 Last Price.	London, Dec 29 To-day's Price.
Spot	21 1/4d.	21 1/4d.
Forward	21 1/16d.	21 1/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Dec 29

Gold Bars fine per ounce (£7-1-6 1/2) £7-1-4

DISCOUNTS

London, Dec 29

3 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

4 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 3/4 per cent) 3/4 to 3/4 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, Dec 29
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32)	1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (7.946)	7.9
New York on Bombay (37.15)	37.15
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/4)	0.92 1/4
London on Milan (93.31)	93.31
London on Shanghai (1-2 7/16)	1-2 7/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32)	1-1 31/32

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Dec 29

Liverpool wheat opened steady with March at 108 3/4 and May at 107 1/4. The market was very active to-day on further sales of Australian wheat to Japan while general enquiry was also well sustained despite overnight weakness of American markets.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Dec 29

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.35 7/8. Prices advanced on scattered local purchases and good outside demand but business was somewhat restricted.

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotations

Bombay, Dec 29

	Rs.	a.	p
Silver ready	52	7	0
Silver 1st settlement	52	7	0
Silver 2nd settlement	52	10	0
Gold ready	35	0	6
Gold 1st settlement	35	0	6
Gold 2nd settlement	34	15	9
Sovereigns	22	2	6

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1937 Delivery.

Bombay, Dec 29

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.).

	Rs.	a.	p
Rates at 11-0 a.m.	7	12	9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	12	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	12	6
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	12	6

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Dec 29

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £98 1/2 as against the previous closing at the same rate

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Dec 29
3-30 p.m.

Rubbers and Coppers show reactionary sentiment. Oils were dull otherwise markets were generally firm especially foreigners.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 1/2) £84 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 3/8) £106 3/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£107 7/8) £107 7/8

5 per cent Indian Loan (£116 3/8) £116 3/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 3/8) £105 3/8

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (18-9) 18-9

Marks and Spencer Ordinary (£4 1/2) £4 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 8 3/4) dol 8 3/4

Musical Industries (22-3) 21-9

Princhin Johnson (53-9) 53-9

Imperial Chemical (42-1 1/2) 42-1 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford (88-9) 88-9

Realisation 1936 (£95 1/2) £95 1/2

Dunlop Rubber (34-9) 34-9

Unilever Ordinary (44-0) 44-0

Ford Motors (32-9) 32-9

Cables and Wirecles (£6 3/4) £6 5/8

British American Tobacco (133-1 1/2) 133-9

Carreas A (£11 5/8) £11 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (184-7 1/2) 182-6.

P and O S N Company Deferred (29-7 1/2) 29-7 1/2

Distillers (124-3) 124-3

Bredford Dyers (10-3) 10-3

British Celanese (9-3) 9-3

J and P Coates Ordinary (53-7 1/2) 53-7 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (57-6) 57-6

Fine Cotton Spinners (12-1 1/2) 12-1 1/2

Vickers Limited Ordinary (34-6) 34-6

Inter Nickels (£65 3/4) £65 3/8

Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (39-6) 41-0

Tata Iron and Steel (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

INDIAN LOANS

London, Dec 29
3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£98 1/2) £98 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

4 1/2 per cent 1958-63 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1948-53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1942/47 (£113) £112 1/2

3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954/59 (£105 3/4) £105 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

3 per cent Australian Loan 1945-70 (£109 3/4) £109 7/8

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (17-9) 17-9
Donaro Tea (45-0) 45-0
Empire of India (27-6) 28-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (44-6) 44-9
Gula Kelampong (54-4 1/2) 58-9
Rupber Plant Inv Trust (45-0) 45-0

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£11) £11

MINING SHARES

Nandy (61-3) 61-3
Burma Corporation (16-3) 16-9
Rio Tintos (£21 1/4) £21
East Rand Proprietors (75-6) 75-6
Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£16 3/8) £16 3/8
Gedule New (£11 1/8) £11 1/8
Sub Nigel (£13 1/8) £13 1/8
New Moddars (36-3) 36-3
Spring Mines Split Shares (39-4 1/2) 39-4 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 7/8) £9 7/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (50-7 1/2) 50-7 1/2
Anglo Iranian (99-4 1/2) 99-4 1/2
Burma Oil (106-10 1/2) 106-10 1/2
Musical Eagle (31-4 1/2) 30-10 1/2
Shell Transport (£128 3/4) £126 7/8
Royal Dutch (£47) £46 3/4

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£63 3/4) £64 1/2
L and S Ordinary (£33 3/8) £33 3/4
L N E R Defd (£5 7/8) £5 7/8
Southern Dutch (£26) £26
London Paris 5 per cent (£134 1/4) £135 1/2
London Transport 'C' Stock (£98) £98

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Dec 29

The following were the opening rates:

General Motor (dol 87 1/4) dol 65 1/8
Anaconda Copper (dol 54 3/8) dol 53 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 77 3/4) dol 77 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 144) unquoted.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Dec 28

December	121 1/2d.
March	109 1/4d
May	107 1/2d.
July	106d.

Argentine Linseed

Buenos Aires, Dec 28

February	14.51+14
March	14.49+12

STOCK EXCHANGE FEATURELESS

Wall Street Irregular

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Dec 29

Stock Exchange with operators indisposed to extend commitments coppers, rubbers and oils reacted somewhat. Elsewhere business was patchy and featureless apart from persistent demand nearly in all foreign bonds and some Kaffirs.

In commodities rubber was strong and then easy on profit taking. Wheat was firm. Base metals were firmer on speculative and trade inquiry. Sugar was firm on large speculative buying.

Wall Street was irregular.

KARACHI MARKET REPORT

KARACHI, Dec 29

To-day's closing quotations:

Cotton Sind January	20	11	6
March	20	6	3
Punjab January	18	10	0
March	18	9	3
American January	23	15	3
March	24	1	3
Tone: Quiet.			
Wheat January	31	10	9
March	32	4	3
July	29	7	6
December	31	10	9
Tone: Unsteady.			
Toria February	38	4	3
March	40	0	3
December	40	12	3
Tone: Quiet.			
Gram January	21	15	0
July	22	0	9
December	21	15	0
Cottonseeds January	17	5	6
March	17	13	6

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Our market was quiet but steady with a limited turnover and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Weakness in Linseed and Cotton prices damped enthusiasm but the undertone of the market was good. Groundnuts February delivery opened at Rs. 44/10 and after improving to Rs 44/14 on scattered buying prices declined on realising to Rs. 44/11/6. Castorseeds May were quoted at Rs. 38/7/6 and Cottonseed January and May deliveries stood at Rs. 20/14 and at Rs. 22/6 respectively. The tone of the market was steady.

Closing quotations were as under:—

Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	44	10	0
Highest	44	14	0
Lowest	44	5	6
Closing	44	10	6
Castorseed May—			
Opening	38	7	0
Highest	38	9	0
Lowest	38	6	0
Closing	38	7	0
Cottonseed Jan—			
Opening	20	12	0
Highest	20	15	6
Lowest	20	10	6
Closing	20	13	0
Cottonseed May—			
Opening	22	3	0
Highest	22	8	0
Lowest	22	2	6
Closing	22	4	6

TENDERS FOR STERLING

On Tuesday, the 29th December 1936, tenders to the amount of £59,400,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 2 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 6th January 1937. Successful tenderers will have to take delivery of their allotment on Friday, the 8th January 1937.

The amount of Intermediates purchased by the Reserve Bank of India during the week ended 25th December 1936 was £1,505,000.

Tenders For Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 29th December 1936. Total amount offered was Rs. 2,05,75,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-11-9 were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99-11-6 allotted approximately 99 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. Total amount accepted was Rs. 2,00,00,000, the average rate of accepted tender being Rs. 1-2-0 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs. Two Crores of three months' Treasury Bills will be received on Tuesday the 5th January 1937. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 8th January 1937. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 25th December 1936, Treasury Bills for Rs. 1,78,25,000 were renewed in favour of the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank of India.

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Dec 29

London market—			
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£48	15	0
Standard copper 3 months	£49	2	6
Electrolytic copper	£54	0	0
New York—			
Blue Eagle	11.25 cents		
Non-Blue Eagle	11.10 cents		
Bombay market—			
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39	8	0
Copper sheets	Rs. 50	0	0
Tone: Strong.			

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 29th day of December 1937.

Broach Fully Good Quality.

(B.T.)	Vaidas April-May 1936-37
10-30	Rs. 230/8
12-30	Rs. 229/12
2-30	Rs. 230/4
5-30	Rs. 229/8
	April-May
Highest	Rs. 230/12
Lowest	Rs. 229

SHIPPING NEWS

Imports And Exports

ARRIVAL

Bombay, December 29.

Scindia Steam Navigation Coy.'s s.s. Jalaputra of 3113, Reg. tons, Capt. G. S. McWilliams, arrived from Calcutta with cargo of coal.

DEPARTURE

Bombay, December 29.

B. I. S. N. Coy.'s s.s. Golconda of 3202 Reg. tons, Capt. S. C. Brown, sailed for Calcutta in water ballast.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, December 29.

4 San Francisco Maru 4227, Kobe, 31-12 M. M. and Co.
5 Quiloa 4750, Kobe, 30-12, M. M. and Co.
6 Barenfels 4679, Karachi 1-1-37 L. Edwards Ltd.
7 City of Barcelona, 3524, Karachi 4-1-37 K. Nixon and Co.
8 Anyo Maru, 5741, Yokohama, 9-1-37, N. Y. Kaisha.
9 Dalgoma, 2571 Karachi 30-12-36 M. M. and Co.
10 Naples Maru, 4225, Kobe, 30-12, O. S. Kaisha.
11 Britannia 5231, Liverpool 5-1-37, Grahams T Co.
12 Borneo Maru, 4262, Kobe, 4-1-37, O S Kaisha.
15 Laconikos 2404 Liverpool N.F. J. Mackintosh and Co.
17 Rabenfels, 5310, Hamburg, 2-1-37, L. Edwards, Ltd.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Bankura 1896 P. Gulf 30-12-36 M. M. and Co.
4 Varela, 1926 Busra 31-12-36 M. M. and Co.
5 Oostcappelle, 348, M.-Coast, 29-12, Merchant S. N. Co.
6 Graciosa, 1029, Bangkok, 31-12, F. F. Campbell and Co.
8 Gambhira 3196 Calcutta 31-12-36 M. M. and Co.
15 Indira, 278, Karachi, 30-12, Malabar, S. S. Co.

PRINCES DOCK

D E Golconda, 3203, Calcutta, 29-12, M. M. and Co.
F Islami 3617 Jeddah 4-1-37 T. Morrison and Co.
H Lalita, 283, M.-Coast, 30-12, Malabar S. S. Coy.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Corfu 7-1 P & O S N Co.
Mooltan, 31-12, P and O S N Coy.
Viceroy of India 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Moldavia 14-1 P & O S N Co.
Bhutan 2-1-37, M M and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Clan Macbrayne, 1-1-37, James Finlay and Coy.
City of Hongkong, 2-1-37, Killick Nixon and Coy.
City of Mobile, 9-1-37, Killick Nixon and Coy.
City of Agra, 25-1-37 Killick Nixon and Coy.

FROM GERMANY

Werdenfels, 5-1, Lionel Edward.
Trautenfels 31-12, Lionel Edward.

FROM OSLO

Simla 9-1, Lionel Edward.

FROM CHINA & JAPAN

Jeypore 31-12 P & O S N Co.
Taijin Maru 8-1 O. S. Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 15-1, N. Y. Kaisha.

FROM CALCUTTA

Jalaveera 30-12-36 Scindia S. N. Coy.

FROM RANGOON

Golconda, 29-12, M M and Coy.
Cranfield 30-12 M M and Co.

FROM TRIESTE

Laconia 7-1-37 Lloyd Triestino.

FROM SYDNEY.

Strathaird 2-1-37, P & O S N Coy.

FROM SINGAPORE.

Tosari 7-1-37 Volkart Bros.

FROM HULL.

Serbino 7-1-37 James Finlay and Co.

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 31-12, M M & Coy.
Vasna 2-1-37, M M and Coy.
Bamora 7-1-37 M. M. and Co.

FROM NEW YORK

Cederbank 7-1 F F Campbell & Co.
Steel Maker 29-12 M. M. and Coy.
City of Hongkong 1-1-37, F F Campbell and Co.
City of Ripon, 21-1-37 F. F. Campbell and Coy.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON

Strathaird 2-1 P & O S N Co.
Comcrin 9-1 P & O S N Co.
Rajputana 23-1 P. & O. S. N. Co.

FOR HAMBURG

Rabenfels, 3-1-37, Lionel Edward.

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 18-1 Lloyd Triestino.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia 5-1, Grahams Trading Co.
City of Hongkong 25-1, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Cedarbank, 13-1, F. F. Campbell and Co.

FOR CHINA & JAPAN

Tokiwa Maru, 31-12, N Y Kaisha.
Quiloa 30-12-36 M. M. and Co.
Conte Rosso, 21-1-37, Lloyd Triestino.
Victoria 14-1 Lloyd Triestino.
Koshin Maru, 25-12, O S Kaisha
Naples Maru 31-12 O S Kaisha.

FOR JEDDAH

Islami 4-1 Turner Morrison & Co.
Akbar 7-1-37, T. Morrison & Co.

FOR BASRA

Bankura 30-12 M M and Co.
Varela, 31-12, M. M. and Coy.
Bandra, 6-1-37, M. M. and Coy.

FOR KARACHI.

Barenfels, 31-12, Lionel Edward.
Genoa Maru, 28-12, N. Y. Kaisha.

FOR DURBAN

Takliwa 6-1, M M and Co.
Kenya 20-1-37 M. M. and Co.

FOR SYDNEY.

Mooltan 31-12, P & O S N Coy.

GENERAL LANDING DATES

S.S. Aungban	26-12-36
S.S. New Orleans	28-12-36
S.S. Japan	28-12-36
S.S. Chyebassa	28-12-36
S.S. Barenfels	28-12-36
S.S. Rawalpindi (boats)	28-12-36
S.S. Ranchi	28-12-36
S.S. Golconda	28-12-36
S.S. Gambhira	28-12-36
S.S. Varila	28-12-36
S.S. Graciosa	28-12-36
S.S. Indira	28-12-36
S.S. Sonavati	28-12-36
S.S. Farvati	28-12-36

EXPORTS

Bombay, December 29.

S.S. Dalgoma for London:—50 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills.

For Havre:—440 bales cotton raw Anderson Clayton and Co.

S.S. Laconikos for Liverpool:—1200 bags groundnuts Kilachand Devchand; 25 bales cotton raw B. Karsondas.

S.S. Britannia for Montreal via Liverpool:—4 bales woollen carpets M. M. and Co.

For New York via Liverpool:—1 case cotton prints Cox and Kings.

For New York:—385 bags pistachianuts H. M. Chaganfur.

For Marseilles:—40 bales cotton waste T. Laxmidas; 65 bags henna leaves D. Abraham and Sons; 60 bags gum fulan N. Muljee and Co.; 180 bales cotton raw T. Laxmidas and Co.; 116 bales cotton raw C. Thakersey and Co.

For Liverpool:—1400 bags g. nut oil cake J. L. Khandwalla and Co.; 19 bales dry salted goat skin and 57 bales raw wool D. Abraham and Sons; 120 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co.; 19 bales wool raw Ralli Bros.; 4 bales wool raw Ralli Bros.; 6 bales Indian goat rair M. Esmail.

S.S. City of Barcelona for Glasgow:—58 bales hemp raw T. Dawoodbhai; 156 drums g. nut oil and 50 drums castor oil Swastik Oil Mills; 1500 bags lentils S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 978 bags lentils, 6300 bags g. nut oil cake and 489 bags groundnut oil cake Louis Dreyfus and Co.; 500 bags ghatty masoor R. Ratilal and Co.; 1980 bags ghatty masoon Ralli Bros.; 1406 bags Indian linseed Ralli Bros.; 7231 bags Indian g. nut oil cake and 1358 bags linseed oil cake Ralli Bros.; 1000 bags g. nut oil cake K. Prasad and Co.; 2240 bags g. nut oil cake L. Dreyfus and Co.; 1400 bags linseed oil cake and 700 bags g. nut oil cake M. S. Kaisha and Co.; 2100 bags g. nut oil cake J. L. Khandwalla; 2100 bags g. nut oil cake V. Shivji; 1947 bags g. nut oil cake A. Oomerbhoy; 1400 bags g. nut oil cake F. H. Kassum; 10400 bags g. nut oil cake Mantri and Co.; 6000 packets myrabollams C. Jivanlal and Co.

For Liverpool:—33 bales goat nair and 14 bales wool raw Eastern Wool Trading Co.; 85 bales cotton waste G. M. Vyas and Co.; 55 bales cotton waste M. Chandulal and Co.; 125 bales cotton twist waste L. O. Vora; 55 bales cotton twist waste G. M. Vyas and Co.; 100 bundles deer horns A. Gulam Hussein and Co.; 30 drums castor oil Wilson William and Co.; 200 bags kapak seed and 27 bags kowari seed K. Banaji, 2500 bags g. nut oil cakes K. Prasad and Co.; 1000 bags g. nut oil cakes K. Devchand and Co.; 4158 bags g. nut oil cakes Ralli Bros.; 1400 bags g. nut oil cake M. Chigatesi; 1280 bags linseed oil cake A. Oomerbhoy.

95 bales hide fleshing B. Ardesir

S.S. Rabenfels for Rotterdam:—and Co.; 55 bales cotton raw N. Nagsee and Co.

For Gothenburg:—20 bales cotton twist waste V. P. Maskai.

For Ghent:—50 bales cotton fly V. P. Maskai; 45 bales cotton raw H. Nensey and Co.

For Piracus:—50 bags g. nut seed R. Shantilal and Co.

For Salonica:—80 bags g. nuts R. Shantilal and Co.; 4 bags cotton grey yarn R. Shantilal and Co.

For Antwerp:—150 bales cotton fly V. P. Maskai; 4110 bags g nut oil cake H Rawji and Co.

For Bremen:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Hamburg:—80 bundles henna leaves S. M. Rajgor and Co.; 300 bags crushed bones B. Ardeshir and Co.; 5 bales cotton twist waste Amarda and Co.; 125 bales hemp Meyer Nissim; 550 bales cotton raw K. Devchand and Co.

For Bodogne:—65 bales cotton raw Anderson Clayton and Co.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Kobe:—2751000 bales cotton raw J. M. Nathoo; 300 bales cotton raw B. Gangadhar and Co.

For Yokohama:—300 bales cotton raw N. Nagsee and Co.; 700 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw K. Poonja and Co.; 100 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.; 700 bales cotton raw N. Fatehally and Co..

For Osaka:—800 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Co.; 850 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Yokkaichi:—630 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros..

For Nagoya:—100 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Barenfels for New York:—134 bags gum karaya N. Muljee and Co.

For Philadelphia:—33 bales dry salted goat skins D. Abraham and Sons.

For Hamburg:—70 bales dry salted cow hides D. Abraham and Sons; 9 cases casings Ad. Meyer; 48 jottas assafoetida (hingra) M. M. T. Aplaw and Co.; 348 bags gum karaya D. Mavji and Co.

S.S. Numidia for Genoa:—15 bags henna powder D. Abraham and Sons.

S.S. Soya Maru for Kobe:—300 tons scrap steel M. B. Kaisha.

S.S. Anyo Maru for Osaka:—150 tons scrap iron Ali Bros.; 1000 bales cotton raw M. M. Kaisha.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw P. Madhavani; 1000 bales cotton raw M. Amersey; 50 tons scrap iron Ali Bros.; 2000 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton raw L. Rawji.

S.S. San Francisco Maru for Kobe:—400 bales cotton raw S. Karamshi; 500 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton raw K. Poonja and Co.

S.S. Naples Maru for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw T. M. Kaisha; 50 bales cotton raw K. Devchand.

S.S. Naples Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton raw K. Poonja and Co.

S.S. Anyo Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton raw N. Manilal and Co.; 8000 bales cotton raw A. Podar and Co.

S.S. Quiloa for Kobe:—300 bales cotton raw Langley and Co.; 600 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—300 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

S.S. Borneo Maru for Yokkaichi:—500 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha; 450 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—1000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha; 450 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.

For Kobe:—2000 bales cotton raw G. K. Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, December 29.

S.S. Jaladuta, agents Scindia S. N. Co., from Calcutta:—6939 tons Bengal coal; 10 boxes containing lubricating oil.

S.S. Nawab, agents Turner Morrison and Co., from Calcutta:—4989 tons Bengal coal; 225 bales hessien cloth; 35 bales d.w. bags; 25 bales b. twills; 20 cases washing soap; 121 bundles tubes; 10 cases ptd. td. shoes; 48 coils ropes.

From Port Blair:—80 pcs. silver grey.

From Vizagapatam:—25 bags coconut kernels.

From Madras:—104 boras cotton waste; 27 bales wool.

From Alleppy:—150 bags cocoanuts.

From Cochin:—97 bags ginger; 198 bundles coir yarn; 22 bundles coir rope; 156bags hooka shells.

From Calicut:—325 bags cocoanuts; 75 jottas coir rope; 19 jottas coir yarn; 100 bundles venga wood bark; 103 chests tea.

S.S. Lahore, agents M. M. and Co., from Rangoon:—17040 bags rice; 201 bags butter beans; 1321 bar pig lead; 14 bags beetle nuts.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Dec. 29.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Java ready	13	3	0
December shipment	3	13	0
Jan-Mar. shipment	3	13	6
July-Sept. shipment	3	15	0
Kesar ready	12	0	0
Saraya ready	11	2	0
Spot Java	F.4.45		

New York Sugar

New York, Dec. 28.

March	2.92+02
May	2.94
July	2.97+02
September	2.98+02

Heavy Foreign Buying In Cotton

OPERATORS NERVOUS REGARDING EUROPEAN POLITICAL SITUATION

Steady Increase In Consumption

BOMBAY, Dec. 29.

Heavy foreign buying on the New York Cotton Exchange resulted in a sharp rise on Monday.

Operators were nervous regarding the European political situation and prefer buying on dips only.

Improved business conditions in U. S. A. and expanding consumption with firmness of commodities, the general sentiment continues bullish but the market is awaiting plans regarding the release of loan cotton.

On Monday the New York cotton futures market opened firm and was active on trade and Commission houses buying. The advance in other commodity markets and improved business conditions with expanding consumption of cotton influenced the market and there was a marked absence of hedge selling.

Prices later reacted partially when foreign markets closed on realising and the reaction in grains. The undertone was steady on continued good trade absorption. Spot cotton was quiet but very steady with good domestic enquiry for forward shipments. Textiles were quiet but steady. Finally general buying appeared. Heavy foreign buying contributed to a substantial rise in prices but operators were nervous regarding the European political situation.

At the opening March was quoted 8 points up at 12.47; but under scattered selling during the second hour of trading the market reached the lowest point when March was quoted 7 points up at 12.46. Later on prices advanced further. The highest level touch by March soon after the opening was 12.54. The market closed, at a net rise of 15 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 12 points at 13.11c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market also ruled very steady and closed at a rise of 20 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices gained 19 points at 12.96c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 7 points and soon prices were quoted 10 points up with March 6.85. The market was very steady. Later on there was local support on firm New York and straddle buying which met with profit taking and hedging. Prices fluctuated within a range of 7 points and finally closed at a net rise of 11 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 9 points at 7.10d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton section was also very steady with improved demand. Sakels futures closed 14 to 24 points up with spot cotton 7 points up at 10.26. Uppers futures gained 11 to 12 points and spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 7.77d.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was fairly active with active buying. Sakels futures gained 22 to 25 points and Ashmouni futures were 26 to 18 points higher.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. March Highest (10-24 a.m.) ..... 12.54+15
N.Y. March Lowest (12-55 a.m.) ..... 12.46+07
Liverpool March Highest 6.89+14
Liverpool March Lowest 6.82+07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Although think the advance may proceed somewhat further, think well of selling to secure profits part.

Liverpool.—Strength outside markets. Short covering and foreign buying on further advance in America. Bullish.

Liverpool.—Market advanced on good general buying stimulated by encouraging trade reports and strength of commodities generally.

Liverpool.—Market strong at the advance. Liquidation apparently over. The "spot" market is active. Continent is more inclined to buy. Prevailing opinion is that we shall see higher prices.

New York.—Good demand from trade and commission houses. Realising well absorbed. Co-operative interests selling December. Market acting well but prefer buying on declines only.

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., have received the following cable:—

Cotton influenced by speculation reviving in all commodities. Profit-taking absorbed by trade demand. Technical position of the market weakned. For the time being we prefer purchases on breaks with the idea of accepting moderate profits.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Dec. 28.

January	12.55+15
March	12.51+12
May	12.41+11
July	12.34+10
October	12.04+11
December	12.06+10
Middling Spot	13.11+12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Dec. 28.

January	12.49+20
March	12.46+14
May	12.37+11
Middling Spot	1296+19

11-00 a.m. Ranges:—

January	12.52/12.52
March	12.52/12.51

Noon Call.—

March	12.47

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Dec. 28.

	bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	80,000*
Day's Exports to Great Britain	12,000*
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000*

*These receipts are all of 3 days.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 28.

December	6.86+11
January	6.84+11
February	6.86+11
March	6.86+11
April	6.85+11
May	6.84+11
June	6.81+11
July	6.79+11
August	6.66+11
September	6.60+11
October	6.55+11
November	6.51+11
December	6.51+11
Middling Spot	7.10+09

10-12 a.m. quotations

January	6.83
March	6.85

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 28.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS—	
January	9.72
March	9.95
May	10.10
July	10.13
August	10.13
September	10.13
F.G.F. Spot	10.26

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Dec. 28.

BROACH.—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.63
Fine (Good Staple)	5.78
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.93
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	5.87
Superfine (No 1 staple)	5.82
Choice (No 1 staple)	5.97
BENGAL—	
Good	4.56
Fully Good	4.66
Fine	4.78

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.
London, Dec. 28.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£74 1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948	£85 1/4
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£98 1/2
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£114 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£84 1/2
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£106 3/8
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 3/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£116 3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 3/4
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£15 3/4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg.	£109 1/2
National Bank of India	£47 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£10

LONDON SEEDS
London, Dec. 28.

Linseed La Plata Hull C. I. F. Dec sellers	£12 3/9
Linseed Calcutta London C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/11/3
Linseed Bombay London C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£15/3/9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/10/0
Castorseed Bombay Hull C. I. F. Dec-Jan. sellers	£14/13/9

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, Dec. 28.

Fair Rio Coffee (no 7 quality)	8 7/8

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Dec. 28.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe Jan-Feb. sellers	41
Wheat Barletta Russo Jan-Feb. sellers	41/4 1/2
Wheat South Australian Dec. sellers	46/3

LINSEED OIL
London, Dec. 28.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt. Jan-Apr. sellers	27/10 1/2
Linseed Oil, Naked London per cwt. May-Aug paid sellers	28/4 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Dec. 28.

Bank bills 3 months market rate 3/4 per cent.
Bank bills 6 months market rate 3/4 per cent.
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Dec. 28.

T. T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	4.91 5/8
Paris	105.16
Berlin	12.21 1/2
Madrid nominal	65.50
Amsterdam	8.97 1/2
Brussels	20.12 1/2
Milan	66.34
Berne	21.37 3/4
Prague	110.25

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Despite firm American advices, the local market ruled quiet as a result of inclination to realise profits.

The recent rise was too rapid and urgent short interest being covered up, the technical position of the local cotton market was rendered weak which now in turn under realising is correcting overbought state.

INCREASED SELLING

European export houses and Commission firms were principal sellers and the undertone of the market was quiet.

OPENING WEAK.

In sympathy with a further rise of 12 points, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 231 for Broach A/M. delivery and the Mahajan market being open prior to the cotton market, there was realising in Mahajan Association and at the opening of the market prices stood at Rs. 229/8 for Broach A/M. delivery, at this level the ring commenced business.

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT.

There was a marked absence of any important support and prices declined to Rs. 229 on long liquidation.

SHORTS COVER

At the decline it was generally believed that in the face of a rise in American cotton, prices in the local market were low enough which attracted short covering and scattered buying and prices improved to Rs. 229/12. The tone of the market at this level was steady.

LIVERPOOL STEADY

The Liverpool market was due to open unchanged and it opened one point down but later cables showed an improvement of 2 points from the opening level and Broach A/M delivery was quoted at Rs. 230/8. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach A-M	229 4 0
Oomra D-J	209 0 0
Oomra March	209 4 0
Bengal D-J	177 8 0
Bengal March	176 8 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Dec. 29

	Extra	Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	..	185	182	179	176
Punjab	...	185	182	179	176
Oomra No. 3		218	215	212	209
C P No. 1		233	230	227	224
C P No. 2		224	221	218	215
Khandesh		213	210	207	204

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Bengal Superfine	188/91
Bengal Fine	183/85
C.P. 1	225/27
C.P. 2	216/17
Arvi	216/17
Ellichpur	215/17
Berar	213/14
Khamgaon	214/16
Mulkapur	211/13
Khandesh	209/11
Jalna/Sailu	211/13
Burwah Sanavad	213/14
1935-36 crop.	
Broach	224/29
Dholleria	211/19
Punjab, American	[illegible]
Comptta	219/21
Westerns	216/19
Miraj	216/19

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Dec 29

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 4 Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	5 days.	This year.
Khandesh	11,631	64,541
Central India	13,614	77,649
Barsi and Nagar	8,169	49,101
Hyderabad Gaorani	3,479	17,087
Berar	24,465	196,510
Central Provinces	5,910	42,934
Total Oomras	67,268	447,822
Dholera	243	4,582
N W Provinces	140	3,245
Rajputana	1,579	12,930
Sind Punjab	11,121	110,244
Broach		2,277
Coompta and Dharwar	58	7,496
Westerns, Northerns	721	7,690
Cocoanada		16
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	1,167
Persian	...	10
American	...	3,141
Egyptian and African	442	80,408
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		5
Total	81,542	681,191

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 17th Dec

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	4,118	87,913
Japan and China	20,998	293,478
Coast Ports	250	5,334
Up-country by Rail	...	84,133
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		66,900
Total	25,366	537,848

American Cotton Figures

	1936-37	1935-36
I P Bales		
Receipts to date 28-12-36	5087000	5458000
Receipts yesterday 28-12-36	86500	29000
Exports to date 28-12-36	2917600	3449000
Stock at Ports 28-12-36	2879000	2820000
Stock at Interior Towns 28-12-36	2254000	1382000
Stock at Liverpool 28-12-36	832000	678000
Visible Supply 28-12-36	6662000	6989000
Quantity in sight 28-12-36	9558000	9268000
Quantity out of sight 28-12-36	6148000	5385000

London Groundnuts

London, Dec 28

Shelled Coromondal December	£16-12-0

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Dec. 28.

SAKELS—	
January	18.23+22
March	18.14+25
May	18.07+15
ASH—	
April	13.69+22
June	13.63+23
August	13.60+18

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Yesterday London gold prices remained unchanged at 27-1-6 1/2

London New York cross rate closed 4.91 5/8 at London and 4.91 23/31 at New York. London-Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 105.16.

London silver prices advanced 3/8d. to 21 1/4d for spot while forward silver was 1/4d up at 21 1/16d. India bought and sold but speculators bought. The market was quietly steady. Later buyers for cash were satisfied but there were buyers at fixed prices.

New York spot silver prices were raised 1/4 cent to 45 1/4 cents. Montreal silver market was active with improved demand and prices closed 65 to 100 points up. Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted to-day at 1.2 17/32.

In the local market heavy realising continues with selling by option dealers which keep prices down in the local market. As a result of firmness of cross rate the local marked ruled easy to-day with a marked absence of any buying and silver was quoted at Rs. 52.5. Gold was quiet with scattered selling

GOLD—	Rs. a. p.
Ready	35 0 9
Magsar	35 0 6
Posh	34-15 9
Posh Teji-mandi	0 4 3
SILVER—	
Ready	52 5 0
Magsar	52 5 0
Posh	52 7 0
Posh Teji-mandi	1 8 0

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Dec. 28

December	47.00+100
March	46.90+65
May	46.95+65

New York Silver

New York, Dec. 28.

Spot silver prices were raised 1/4 cent to 45 1/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER.
London, Dec. 28.

Spot	21 1/4
Forward	21 1/16

LONDON GOLD
London, Dec. 28

Gold bars fine per ounce	£7-1-6 1/2

LONDON RUBBER
London, Dec. 28

Smoked Sheet standard ribbed per lb sellers	10 3/16

NEW YORK HOLIDAYS

The New York and Liverpool Cotton Exchanges will remain closed on the 1st and 2nd January

LIVERPOOL GIZA COTTON

Liverpool, Dec. 28.

January	8.25+12
February	8.55+12
March	8.55+13
April	8.68+13
May	8.68+13
June	8.81+15
July	8.81+15
August	8.81+15
October	8.81+13
November	8.81+13
December	8.81+13
Spot	8.72+11

Linseed & Wheat

Bombay, Dec. 29.

Weakness in foreign seeds influenced general selling in the local market. The market was expected to open at Rs. 7-13-6 for Linseed May and Wheat January 5-13 and May 5-11-3.

Upcountry crop reports were favourable and in the late trading in U.S.A. Grain markets reacted which influenced selling in the local market. Weakness in raw cotton market also discouraged buyers. A cable received here from Sydeny states that weather in the Eastern States continues excessively met prejudicing harvest which is now expected to be possibly under official estimate. The market took no notice of the above news and prices declined which were as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed May	7 12 3
Wheat January	5 12 0
Wheat May	5 10 6
DOUBLE OPTIONS.	
Linseed May	0 10 6
Wheat May	0 8 0

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 23rd December	27,175
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1936	599,952
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	517,080
Increase	82,872

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—
Jan. 156 May 160 at Cross Rate 4.91 23/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—
Broach A/M. 1937 231—Liverpool May 6.84 Rs. 67 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—
Broach A/M. 1937 231—New York May 12.41 Rs. 49 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.91 23/32.

High & Low Cotton Prices

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 231 3/4; Highest 231 3/4; Lowest 229 3/4; Closing 230.

Oomra D/J. Op. 211 3/4; Highest 211 3/4; Lowest 210; Closing 210.

Oomra March Op. 212; Highest 212; Lowest 210 1/4; Closing 210 1/4.

Bengal D/J. Op. 178; Highest 178; Lowest 177; Closing 177.

Bengal March Op. 177 1/2; Highest 177 1/2; Lowest 176 1/2; Closing 177 1/2

T/Mandi for Broach A/M. Settlement (21-1-37) Rs. 7.

T/Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 16.

MONEY AND EXCHANGES

Bombay, Dec. 29.

T C RATES—	
T T D D	1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Banks selling T T D D—	1/6 1/8
Banks buying T T Forward	1/6 3/16 5/32
Banks buying D D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B C Rate T T	272 1/4
Banks selling T T	270 1/4
Banks buying T T	267 3/4
PARIS	
Banks selling T T	789
Banks buying T T	804
ITALY	
Banks selling T T	76 7/8
Banks buying T T Nominal	76 5/8
GERMANY	
Banks selling D D	67 1/2
JAVA	
Banks selling D D	67 1/8
HONG KONG	
Banks selling D D	83 3/4
SHANGHAI	
Banks selling D D	81 1/8
SINGAPORE	
Banks selling D D	156
BERLIN	
Banks selling D D	91 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York London	
28th instant	4.91 5/8
Short London	
29th instant	1/2
Long London	
29th instant	8.93
Short London	
29th instant	1/3 1/16
Short London	
29th instant	1/2 17/32
London Paris	
28th instant	105.16
London Belgium	
28th instant	29.12 1/2
London Switzerland	
28th instant	21.37 3/4
London Berlin	
28th instant	12.21 1/2
London Stockholm	
28th instant	19.39 1/2
London New York	
28th instant	4.91 5/8
London Amsterdam	
28th instant	8.97 5/8
London Italy	
28th instant	93.34

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold	
28th instant	£7-1-6 1/2
Silver London Ready	
28th instant	21 1/4
Silver London Forward	
28th instant	21 1/16
Silver New York Ready.	
28th instant	45
London Discounts 3 Mos	
28th instant	3/4 p.c.
London Discount 6 Mos	
28th instant	3/4 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c
Money—	
Call	1 p. c.
3 Months	1 1/4 p. c.
6 Months	1 1/2 p. c.

Tone:—Steady.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Dec. 28

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotation of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
American Power and Light Com.	11
Electric Bond Common	20
Electric Bond dol 5 Prfd.	71
United Power and Light	6
American Tel and Telephones	184 1/2
Western Union Telg	78
Chesapeake and Ohio Rly.	64
Erie Rly	14
New York Central Rly.	40 1/2
Northern Pacific Rly.	27
Thompson Product	25
Bathelehem Steel	74
United States Steel	77 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	53 1/2
Int. Nickel of Canada	63 3/4
General Motors XD	65 1/2
General Electric	52 1/4
Westinghouse Airbrake	47
Amr. Tobacco B.	100
Dp Pont de Nemours	173
Amr. Celanese	26
Chase Bank	45 1/2
National City Bank	36 1/2
Plymouth Oil	26
Skelly Oil	45

Slightly easier; tax selling probably will continue up to 31st December. Carloadings up 130,000.

Osaka Sampin Closed

Osaka, Dec. 29.

The Osaka Sampin Exchange remained closed to-day and will re-open on 4th January.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Dec 29

Wheat	23,556 cwts.
Linseed	4,077 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	336 cwts.
Gingellyseed	20,504 cwts.
Poppyseed	4 cwts.
Groundnuts	86,432 cwts.
Castorseed	6,193 cwts.
Rice	39,257 cwts.
Myrabollams	4,112 cwts.
Cottonseed	89,270 cwts.
Gram	3,325 cwts.
Joowar	670 cwts.
Maize	46 cwts.
Barley	78 cwts.
Bajree	11,116 cwts.
Indian sugar	2,343 cwts.
Coal	1,692 tons.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Dec 28

December	1-37 1/4c
May	1-35 1/8c
July	1-18 1/2c

(Continued from Col. 7.)

comprising 8.9 million yards of pure artificial silk goods and 1.1 million yards of artificial silk mixed goods. It may be pointed out that the arrivals of artificial silk piecegoods from Japan for the first ten months of the calendar year 1936 at 71.9 million yards were 78 per cent higher than the imports for the corresponding period of last year, and 36 per cent more than the entire imports for the whole of the calendar year 1935.

DROP IN IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECEGOODS

Figures For October

The Sea-Borne Trade Returns for the month of October indicate a further substantial decline in imports of both cotton yarn and piecegoods into British India during the month of October as compared with the figures for the same month last year.

The figures for the third quarter of this year reveal a substantial contraction in volume of imports. Yarn imports dropped from 11 million lbs. in the third quarter of the last year to 7.3 million lbs. in the third quarter of the present year. Cotton piecegoods imports amounted to 189.7 million yards as against 211.7 million yards during the third quarter of the last year.

From these figures it will be seen that the buying power of the country is decreasing rapidly as a result of adverse effect of artificial exchange ratio which devices favourable return on agricultural products of the country.

The details of figures are as under:—

Cotton Yarn—The aggregate imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions fell away from 4.2 million lbs. in October last year to 2.7 million lbs. Arrivals from the United Kingdom dropped by 128,000 lbs. to 717,000 lbs.; those from Japan by half a million lbs. to under 800,000 lbs. and those from China by 800,000 lbs. to 1.2 million lbs.

Imports of grey yarns declined by 1.1 million lbs. to 1.5 million lbs. of which 1.1 million lbs. consisted of single yarns as against 1 1/2 million lbs. in October last year. Folded yarn imports recorded a substantial decline: arrivals for the month amounted to 328,000 lbs. as compared with 1.1 million lbs. in October last year. Of the single yarn imports during the month, no less than 900,000 lbs. were made up of yarns of counts over 50s as against 543,000 lbs. in October last year. Japan more than doubled her shipments which shot up from 210,000 lbs. in October last year to nearly 600,000 lbs., while arrivals from China amounted to 104,000 lbs. as against 40,000 lbs. in October last. Imports from the United Kingdom at 202,000 lbs. were lower by 90,000 lbs.

Importations of bleached yarns declined from 462,000 lbs. in October last year to 321,000 lbs. made up of 200,000 lbs. of single yarns and 125,000 lbs of folded yarns.

Imports of coloured yarns, however, rose from 75,000 lbs. to 91,000 lbs.

Arrivals of mercerised yarns at 856,000 lbs. compared with 1.1 million lbs in October last year. Japan was responsible for the entire imports, and practically the whole quantity consisted of folded yarns. The decline noted in the month was due chiefly to a falling off in arrivals of folded yarns of counts 51s to 80s: 643,000 lbs. as compared with 825,000 lbs in October last year.

COTTON PIECEGOODS

The total quantity of cotton piecegoods (excluding Fents) imported into British India during the month of October amounted to 63.2 million yards as compared with 82.1 million yards in October last year. The loss in trade was borne equally between the United Kingdom and Japan, whose shipments amounted to 27.6 million yards and 34.7 million yards respectively as against 37.5 million yards and 43.8 million yards in October last year.

Imports of Plain Grey Goods declined from 19.1 million yards to 17.9 million yards. Arrivals from Japan fell by one million yards to 16.8 million yards while shipments from the United Kingdom at 1.1 million yards were 100,000 yards lower.

In Bordered Grey Goods, imports for the month at 5.2 million yards showed a falling off of 4.5 million yards. Shipments from the United Kingdom declined from 4.7 million yards to 2.2 million yards and those from Japan from 5 million yards to 3 million yards.

In Bleached Goods, imports at 18.3 million yards were lower by 5.8 million yards. Shipments from the United Kingdom registered a sharp falling off from 18.4 million yards to 13.7 million yards, while arrivals from Japan also declined by 1.3 million yards to 4.1 million yards.

Importations of Printed Goods amounted to 14.0 million yards as compared with 17.7 million yards in October last year. The United Kingdom's share fell by 700,000 yards to 5.2 million yards, but Japan's sendings shrunk by 3 million yards to 8.8 million yards.

Imports of Dyed Goods dropped by 2.3 million yards to 6.4 million yards of which 5 million yards came from the United Kingdom as against 6 1/2 million yards in October last year. In the case of Japan, arrivals for the month at 990,000 yards compared with 1.8 million yards in October last year.

WOVEN GOODS

In the case of Woven Coloured Goods, imports for the month at 1.4 million yards were less than one half of the quantity imported in October last year. Arrivals from the United Kingdom fell from 821,000 yards to 356,000 yards, and those from Japan from 2 million yards to 980,000 yards.

Fents.—The total imports of Fents during the month amounted to 1.1 million lbs of which Japan sent 938,000 lbs and the United Kingdom 178,000 lbs. The month's imports comprised 710,000 lbs (3 million yards) of cotton fents not exceeding 4 yards in length; 400,000 lbs of silk, artificial silk and/or mixed fents not exceeding 2 1/2 yards in length; and 34,000 lbs. of other sorts of fents. In October last year, imports totalled 4.3 million yards of which the shares of Japan and the United Kingdom were respectively 3.1 million yards and 662,000 yards.

Artificial Silk Yarn—Imports of Artificial Silk Yarn rose from 752,000 lbs. to 1.6 million lbs. of which 1.2 million lbs. came from Japan as against 473,000 lbs. in October last year. Imports from Italy also advanced from 163,000 lbs. to 357,000 lbs.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—Imports of pure artificial silk piecegoods were once again heavy, the month's takings amounting to 10.4 million yards as against 5.7 million yards only in October last year. Of the total, Japan supplied 10.3 million yards. In artificial silk mixed goods also, arrivals for the month at 1.4 million yards were double the imports for October last year owing chiefly to increased sendings from Japan—1.3 million yards as against 502,000 yards in October last year. The United Kingdom's shipments dropped from 145,000 yards to 63,000 yards. The bulk of the mixed goods imports for the month—1.2 million yards—consisted of goods containing 50 per cent or more of cotton.

BOMBAY FIGURES

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into Bombay during October 1936. General:—The returns for the month of October 1936 indicate a falling off of half a million lbs. in the imports of cotton yarn and of 5 million yards in the imports of cotton piecegoods into Bombay as compared with the figures for October last year. The decline in the case of cotton yarn was due mainly to a considerable shrinkage in the offtake of grey folded yarn; in the case of cotton piecegoods, imports of plain grey and printed goods were perceptibly lower than in October last year.

Cotton Yarn—Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions amounted to 1.4 million lbs. as compared with just under 2 million lbs. in October last year. Japan supplied 949,000 lbs. as compared with 1.1 million lbs. in October last year; China 350,000 lbs. as against 692,000 lbs and the United Kingdom 131,000 lbs. as against 232,000 lbs.

Imports of grey single yarn rose from 370,000 lbs. to 405,000 lbs. of which 402,000 lbs. consisted of yarns of counts over 50s, as against 211,000 lbs. in October last year, China sent 262,000 lbs of this type of yarn as compared with 100,000 lbs. in October last year, while arrivals from the United Kingdom at 108,000 lbs. remained almost stationary.

In the case of grey folded yarn, imports at 207,000 lbs. were lower by half a million pounds, the share of China falling from 510,000 lbs. to 88,000 lbs. Japan just maintained her shipments at 117,000 lbs.

Imports of bleached yarn declined from 200,000 lbs. in October last year to 31,000 lbs of which Japan sent 30,000 lbs.

There was a rise in the imports of mercerised yarn which at 782,000 lbs. compared with 690,000 lbs. in October last year. Japan contributed 771,000 lbs. of the month's arrivals.

Cotton Piecegoods—The total importation of cotton piecegoods (excluding fents) into Bombay during October 1936 amounted to 18 1/2 million yards as compared with just under 24 million yards in the same month last year. The decline was principally due to lesser arrivals of plain grey and printed goods from Japan whose total shipments for the month amounted to 11.1 million yards as against 16.3 million yards in October last year. Arrivals from the United Kingdom at 6.95 million yards compared with 7.20 million yards in October last year.

GREY GOODS

Imports of plain grey goods amounted to 5.93 million yards as against 8.1 million yards in October last year. The month's arrivals consisted of 5 1/2 million yards of Longcloth and Shirtings from Japan as compared with 7 1/2 million yards in October last year, and 320,000 yards of Jaconets, Mulls, etc. from the United Kingdom as compared with 570,000 yards in the same month last year.

Arrivals of bordered grey goods fell away from 360,000 yards in October last year to 80,000 yards owing to a decline in the shipments from the United Kingdom—60,000 yards compared with 340,000 yards in October last year. Japan maintained her sendings at 20,000 yards.

In the case of bleached goods imports for the month at 3.98 million yards compared with 4.12 million yards in October last year. Arrivals from the United Kingdom improved by 130,000 yards to 2.4 million yards, but those from Japan fell by 310,000 yards to 1.4 million yards. It may be noted that a decline of over half a million yards in the arrivals of Bleached Mulls—510,000 yards as against 1.20 million yards in October last year—was made up by increased imports of Bleached Longcloth and Shirtings—2.3 million yards as against 1.6 million yards in October last year. The United Kingdom sent 920,000 yards of Bleached Longcloth and Shirtings during the month as compared with 360,000 yards in October last year.

Imports of printed goods at 5 1/2 million yards compared with 8 1/4 million yards in October last year. The United Kingdom increased her shipments by 230,000 yards to 2 million yards but arrivals from Japan dropped from 6 1/2 million yards to 3 1/2 million yards. The principal lines in which Japan lost ground were Printed Shirtings (370,000 yards as against 2 1/2 million yards in October last year) and Printed Drills and Jeans (2.1 million yards as against 3.3 million yards in October last year.)

DYED GOODS

Importations of dyed goods at 2 1/2 million yards were 400,000 yards lower than in October last year. Shipments from the United Kingdom dropped from 2.1 million yards to just under 2 million yards. Japan maintained her sendings at 320,000 yards.

There was a slight increase in the imports of woven coloured goods which amounted to 520,000 yards as compared with 440,000 yards in October last year. The shares of the United Kingdom and Japan amounted to 80,000 yards and 410,000 yards respectively as compared with 130,000 yards and 300,000 yards in October last year.

Fents.—The total arrivals of fents during the month amounted to 980,000 lbs., of which 880,000 lbs. came from Japan. In October last year, imports totalled 3.7 million yards of which Japan was responsible for 2.9 million yards.

Artificial Silk Yarn—Imports of artificial silk yarn rose from 590,000 lbs. in October last year to 936,000 lbs. Japan increased her share from 380,000 lbs. to 646,000 lbs., while Italy sent 290,000 lbs. as against 150,000 lbs. in October last year.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods.—Imports of artificial silk piecegoods at 10.1 million yards were equivalent in volume to double the arrivals for October last year—5.2 million yards. Japan was responsible for just under 10 million yards

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1936

'KEY OF SWARAJ WITH US'

President's Farewell Message To Faizpur

Power Behind Leaders

"Our Good Luck To Have Mahatma With Us"

"We have the key to Swaraj with us. It cannot be snatched away by any foreign power.

But when we are disunited, they take advantage. You came in lakhs to the Congress and the Exhibition and every one of you can bear testimony to the power behind the Congress", said Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his farewell speech at the Congress Session.

By your love and showers of praise you add to my pride. You lift me high because you talk so big about me. That is not good.

We should not shower too much praise on each other. You do not consider how we or my predecessors reached this high pedestal of glory.

We were small men. We had our own qualities and defects. The chance had it that we joined the huge task and came under the banner of a great leader

This was a huge responsibility and involved the destinies of thousands and meant life and death for many. The power which we had, was derived from all of you—from your love and devotion. This power is yours and this greatness is bestowed by you.

If you withdraw your support if you withdraw your blessings, the man will become weak and fall.

POWER BEHIND LEADERS

"Our greatest leader, Mahatma Gandhi, came to our country. That was our good luck. But not even the biggest leader can accomplish this stupendous task. In this struggle we all went forward. Our strength was the strength which our army gave us and which increased daily. You must not forget that army of workers who contributed to our greatness.

Why do all sorts of people gather, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians and others? Why do we meet and disperse? Is this due to love for each other? What brings you here—drags you? That is what gives us power and contribute to our success. We are all delegates and visitors, friends and comrades—I was amazed at the way that you sat here calm and mannerly.

A few people can disturb a big assembly, but here in spite of a vast crowd work went on smoothly. This power of quiet and patient work can solve our problem. We have enough power. We want a united effort.

Now you return to your homes in different directions but we will not be separated because our goal will bind us together.

"Power that impels us to meet here from all parts of the country—from Frontier to Comorin—will keep us together although now we separate", concluded Pandit Jawaharlal. "We have enough power, discipline and devotion. The key to freedom is with us. If we unite and organise no foreign power can take it away from us".—United Press Special.

Satyamurthi Pleased With Session

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 29.

Interviewed by the "United Press" as to his impressions of the Faizpur session of the Congress, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, said:

"This Congress once and for all visibly demonstrated beyond doubt that Congress movement is a movement of the mass of Indian people."

Mr. Satyamurthi said: "I came to Faizpur with great trepidation but I found Faizpur has done exceedingly well. Arrangements were as good as could be made and Congress session was bushness-like."

As to the lead given by this Congress, Mr. Satyamurthi said:

"This Congress has simply marked time but I am glad once more Congress has turned down by a decisive majority the proposal that under no circumstances Congress should accept office. I have every confidence, this question will be decided in the right time and in the right manner.—United Press Special Service.

Next Session Will Probably Be Held In Ras

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 29.

From talks among Gujerat delegates and workers gathering in Tilaknagar it appears that the venue of the next session of the Congress will probably be the village Ras which in the words of a delegate "suffered most during the first Satyagraha movement of 1930."

An alternative may be the village Kirori in the same Taluka.

Bardoli appears to have been ruled out for the moment.—United Press Special.

Huge gathering of villagers at Tilak Nagar, during Congress Sessions on Sunday.

BROKEN ALL RECORDS

Leaders Declare Faizpur Congress Was Unique Success

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 29.

Leaders who are leaving to-day interviewed by the Associated Press gave following impressions of Faizpur session Congress. Vallabhbhai said "It was a success beyond all expectations being the first experiment of its kind."

Mr. Nariman said: "Those who knew the difficulties facing the Reception Committee will only realise the great triumph of this session."

Mrs. Naidu said: "Harmony is the keynote of Faizpur Congress."

Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant said: "Faizpur has beaten all previous records and achieved a unique success, much beyond our expectations"

Dr. Pattabi said: "Faizpur session has set up a record for expedition and harmonious relations throughout its proceedings."

The closing scenes at Faizpur are altogether different from those of Lucknow: On the question of office acceptance we have clearly gone one step further and the word rejection is fast coming to bear meanings which are bound to strain intellects of some of the "old guard and the socialists".—Associated Congress Special.

THEOSOPHY & WORLD PEACE

Adyar Convention's Plea For Intellectual Tolerance

MADRAS: (My Mail).

More than a hundred Theosophists, many of them from distant parts of the world, attended the opening session of the Adyar Miniature Convention on Friday. Delegates were present from England, America France, Switzerland, Holland, Java and elsewhere, gathering in the Hall of the Theosophical Society, the scene of many historic gatherings.

The main purpose of the session was to discuss the need of a better understanding in the world as a necessary condition to World Peace, and the removal of religious racial and national misunderstandings

The proceedings opened with a valedictory chant in rhythmic English by Mrs. Marie Hotchener of Hollywood, California, offering "the best in thought, word and deed, in loving, reverent and devoted service of the world".

INTELLECTUAL TOLERANCE

Miss Helen Veale, Principal of the National Girls' School, Mylapore, urged the need for both individuals and nations to perceive the motive and the point of view of others before condemning it. Intellectual tolerance would surely lead to better understanding and the removal of antagonisms.

Mrs. Elmore, a prominent youth worker from Holland, emphasized that "understanding is not something of the brain alone, but is something of the heart also", and that with this judicious blending of the head and heart "understanding could be made a real power to solve all our problems, personal and national".

ALL PATHS TO SAME GOAL

Rao Bahadur Narasimham Pantulu Garu dealt at length on the religious and political problems, and pointed out how the understanding of the basic principle that all religions are but so many facets of the One Truth, enjoined by Hindu scriptures, would help to solve the religious antagonisms.

Mr. Alex Elmore, General Secretary of the World Federation of Young Theosophists, emphasized the fact that man's higher consciousness must be more frequently invoked to restrain his lower and selfish tendencies, and said "it is the clash of the latter that causes misunderstanding in the world

The meeting also wished success to the International Convention at Benares.—A. P.

LEADERS DISPERSE

TILAKNAGAR, Dec. 29

Mahatma Gandhi is leaving this afternoon for Shegaon accompanied by Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and Sjt. Mahadev Desai.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai are going to Bombay and other leaders are also leaving to-day.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Acharya Kripalani are proceeding to Allahabad and Babu Rajendra Prasad is proceeding to Patna.—United Press Special

Record Of First Village Congress

Heavy Agenda Finished In Two Days' Session

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CONGRESS CAMP: December 29.

Notwithstanding the intense cold thousands of persons modestly estimated at 1,00,000 heard with rapt attention a flood of oratory of veteran leaders from the Congress platform. The Leftists put up a brave, yet unsuccessful, fight on the main resolution regarding Office-Acceptance, but shared the same fate as in the Subjects Committee.

The opposition speeches were poor and fell flat on the audiences as reflected by the final voting which was seven hundred to six. The chief battle of the session was thus over and it was only a matter of formal piloting through the remaining resolutions which Jawaharlal did splendidly.

He pleased the leftists by moving both their resolutions on the Coronation and on Hartal on 1st April to register country's protest against the imposition of new Constitution. The chair thus helped to save another sitting which would have prolonged the stay of thousands of visitors to Tilaknagar, taxing beyond capacity the Reception Committees powers of endurance.

For the first time during last several years the Plenary sessions has ended in two days inspite of heavy agenda of twenty-one resolutions

All praise for the success of this session must and should go to Mr. Shankarrao Deo, Chairman of the Reception Committee and his band of noble and magnificent workers to whose marvellous work glowing tributes were paid by speakers just before the session concluded.

SOCIALISM AFTER SWARAJ

Madras Press On Presidential Address

MADRAS, Dec. 29.

Commenting on the Congress Presidential address the HINDU remarks that it contains no surprises. The paper opines that if there is to be a united front of all progressive forces in this country for the purpose of political freedom it is very necessary that not only Socialists should refrain from raising the issue of Socialism till Swaraj is won, but also they should make their readiness to do so plain and not wrap up their meaning in ambiguous language.

Proceeding the paper says that if the Congress could only arrive at an agreed programme and the changes required to bring the people of India into line with advanced nations socially, economically and politically, a disciplined Congress majority in the legislatures backed by the support of the masses could do more within a year or two to make England see reason than Congress in wilderness might be able to do for decades.

"SWADESHAMITRAN," a nationalist Tamil daily regrets the hesitation in the Congress high command in deciding office acceptance issue.

The paper considers it neither fair nor proper to ignore the immediate possible gains, small though they might be without detriment to the larger ideal.

The paper adds that on office acceptance issue, Tamilnad differs from the views expressed by Pandit Jawaharlal and considers the only proper course in the circumstances is to give freedom of action to provinces.—A. P.

Jawahar Receives Address From Lady Volunteers

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with other leaders visited the lady volunteers' camp this morning.

Miss Prema Kantak, Captain of the Women Volunteers read an address on behalf of lady volunteers eulogising his services to the country.

Pandit Nehru in reply expressed his complete satisfaction with the work done by the volunteers during the session and he hoped that the volunteer organisation started for the purpose of the session would become a permanent volunteer organisation.

He emphasised need for discipline and organisation coupled with the spirit of service. Pandit Nehru is leaving Tilaknagar for Allahabad by 4 p.m. to-day.

It is understood that Pandit Nehru will announce the names of members of new Working Committee at A. I. C. C., meeting this afternoon.—United Press.

ASPHYXIATION TRAGEDY

Two Workmen Found Dead Inside Closed Railway Quarters

PATNA, Dec. 29.

Two workmen were asphyxiated to death and one is in a precarious condition sequel to sleeping in closed doors with fire and lamps burning in the Railway quarters. They were discovered this morning when they were removed to hospital.

It is believed that the sleeping tragedy was due to coal gas poisoning.—A.P.

LAHORE: Pneumonia alone is responsible for twenty-four deaths in Lahore in one week according to the Municipal Health Report for the week ending December 19. 289 births were recorded during the week while death role was 122.—A.P.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade— *The Clever One*

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